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BELGIAN INVITATION TO WEIGH ITS PLAN FAVORED BY ALLIES

Scheme Submitted on June 6 to
Be Referred to Reparations
Commission

Study of Problem to Be Under-
taken by Representatives
of Powers

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Belgian Government invited the French, British and Italian governments to refer to the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission the Belgian plan, submitted on June 6, last, to be used by the commission as a basis of a concrete plan of German reparations in the impending negotiations.

It is officially stated that the allied governments have accepted the invitation and that the Reparations Commission will undertake the study of the problem.

The Belgian action is made known in a communiqué today by the Belgian official news agency, reading:

The Belgian Government has called the attention of the French, British and Italian governments to the technical studies of the reparations problem communicated by the Brussels Government to the Allied governments, suggesting the advisability that they be examined by the Reparations Commission. Those technical investigations indicate methods by which Germany could pay her debt.

Basis for Understanding
The Belgian Government feels that these reports are destined to serve, partially at least, as a basis for a concrete reparations plan. In submitting them to the Allies it had only one purpose, namely, to assist in bringing about a practical solution of the reparations problem. The Belgian Government had thought that when the Reich should have abandoned its policy of resistance, the condition upon which, according to the French and Belgian communiqué of June 6, the question of resumption of negotiations hung, it would be extremely desirable for the Allies to be in accord concerning the solution of the reparations question.

Doubtless the cessation of passive resistance may not yet be considered complete, but the Belgian Government takes the view, owing to the technical character of the reports which it submitted to the Allies, that a preliminary examination should be made of them by experts, thus facilitating the task of the governments of the Allies when they are again called upon to study anew the reparations problem.

What Belgium Submitted
It would appear that Belgium, in again bringing its reparations plan to the attention of the Allies, is reverting to its reputed desire, expressed at the Brussels conference with the French in June, that all the Allies get together again and frame a reparations settlement with Germany.

The Belgian plan, submitted at the Brussels Conference, set 7,000,000,000 gold marks as the figure Belgium was prepared to accept for her reparations share. The text of the plan was not made public at the time but it is reported it fixed the total indemnity to be paid by Germany at 40,000,000,000 gold marks, with the payments secured by German bonds based on railway receipts, industrial monopolies and so forth.

France, it was declared, while accepting the plan, basically, asked that time be given for French experts to examine and report upon it, and ultimately it appears to have been laid aside without any definite action, Belgium not pressing at the time its supposed desire for united allied action.

DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN GETS LARGE MAJORITY FOR HIS BILL

By Vote of 316 to 24, German Reichstag Adopts the
Authorization Measure Demanded by the Chancellor

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Reichstag this afternoon adopted the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann's, authorization bill, giving him wide authority in dictating measures for economic reform. The vote was 316 to 24, with seven members abstaining.

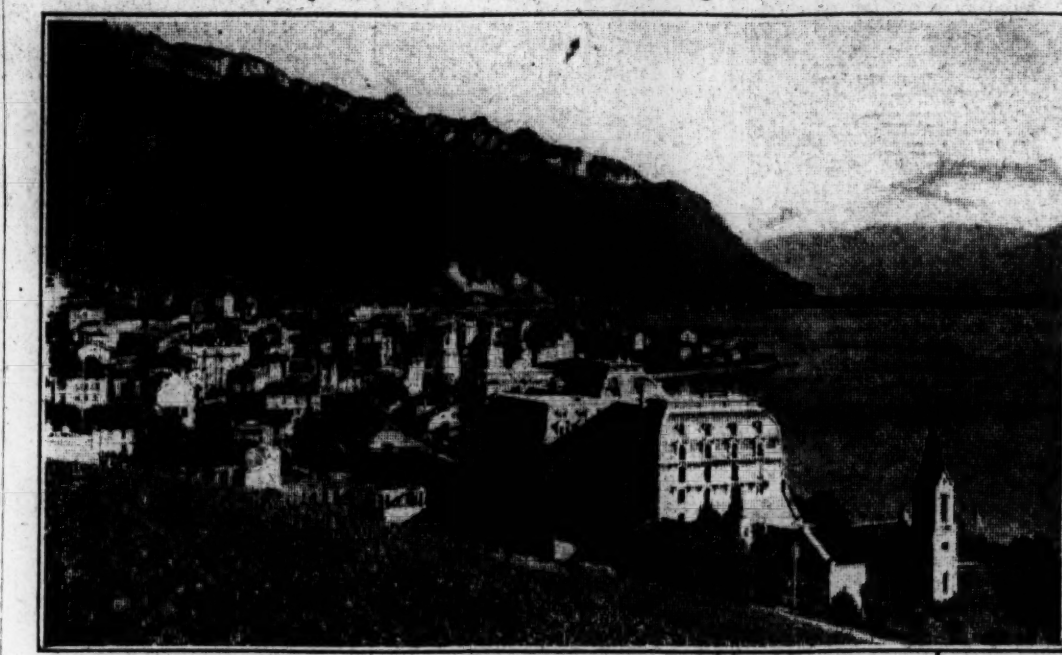
The adoption of the measure was obtained when the Reichstag's sergeants-at-arms rounded up enough straggling deputies to insure the Chancellor getting a majority. The vote makes constitutional the action for rehabilitation of the Stresemann Government plans to take.

The coalition parties turned out in their full strength, the Socialist Party board having made the support of the bill obligatory upon each of its Reichstag members. The German People's Party also came to Dr. Stresemann's support with an almost full vote. A number of the industrial leaders voted in the affirmative, but Hugo Stinnes abstained by casting a blank ballot.

With only the Nationalists and the Communists opposing the measure it is believed now that the Chancellor will not encounter difficulties of an obstructive nature among the coalition parties in opposition to his dictatorial measures.

There had been doubt whether the Stresemann Government would be able to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to pass its authorization bill. President Ebert on Thursday gave the Chancellor authority to dissolve the Reichstag if the measure did not receive the endorsement of that body, and to proceed by presidential authority

Isolation of Geneva Threatened by French Decree



Beautifully Situated City on Swiss Lake Forms an Enclave in French Territory and It Would, If the Decision to Synchronize the Customs With the Political Frontier Were Carried Out, Be Cut Off From the Countryside From Which It Draws Its Supplies

ITALY IRRITATED BY TANGIER NEWS

Rome Expected to Continue to
Press Powers for Voice in
Forthcoming Conference

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 13.—The announcement in the French press that Italy and the United States would not be invited to attend the forthcoming conference in Paris, which is to determine the status of Tangier, caused much irritation in Italy, where it was believed the strong pressure exerted by the Italian Government in order to induce France to change its attitude would finally be successful.

Italy does not concur in the opinion advanced by France that the treaty of Algeiras is no longer valid after ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Article 141 of the late Treaty says Germany alone renounces in favor of the Allies the benefits arising from the treaty of Algeiras. It is expected that Italy will continue to press Paris and London, in order to obtain admission to the Tangier conference. At all events, Italy will make ample reserve in any agreement which is reached without its active participation.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 13.—The international diplomatic conference which is to take up the Tangier question where the experts left it, after reaching a provisional agreement in London a few days ago, is likely to take place in Paris about the end of the present month, or the beginning of the next month, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now learns. The whole of the arrangements are still fluid, however, and it is not yet known whether or no Italy will participate, though if Paris is finally settled on as the venue of the conference this is generally regarded as improbable. The attendance of a United States representative is also problematical, no indication of a desire to take

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Rents at \$1 a Month Joy of Model Town

Place Where They Burn No
Coal Bought by Henry Ford

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 13 (AP)—Pequaming, nine miles to the north of L'Anse, is Henry Ford's town. The highest rent there is \$1 a month, electric light and water are furnished at cost, and fuel shortages are unknown. Mr. Ford acquired possession of the town recently from Charles Hebard and Sons, Inc., pioneer lumbermen. There are 105 cottages for the workmen, two churches, an amusement hall, a school, a clubhouse, a waterworks and electric lighting plant, a telephone system, a general store where all residents shop, and a public playground and park.

Each workman pays the same rent—\$1 a month. He need never worry about coal, for he burns none. Instead he stuffs his big stove with hardwood from the company's forests, paying \$1.75 for a large wagonload—barely the cost of cutting and delivering. Purchase of the town gives Mr. Ford ownership of Pequaming's only industry, the saw-mill property of the Hebard corporation.

BUFFALO STAMPEDE FOR FILM OPPOSED

American Animal Defense
League Telegraphs Protest
to Canadian Official

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13.—Formal protest against the Province of Alberta allowing buffalo within its borders, one of the few remaining herds of the North American continent, to be rounded up and stamped for the purpose of making a motion picture, was sent yesterday by the American Animal Defense League from its headquarters here to the Lieutenant-Governor of Edmonton. The telegram, signed by Mrs. Fanny Thompson Kessler, president of the league, follows:

The American Animal Defense League respectfully protests against the roundup and stampede of buffalo in Wainwright for motion pictures. Believe it needless to say, the denaturing spectacle unworthy of the great human Province of Alberta. Motion pictures involving cruelty to animals are a menace to civilization.

Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, vice-president of the league, explained to representative of The Christian Science Monitor the reason for the league's stand against the filming of the proposed stampede when she said:

Such scenes cannot possibly have anything but a demoralizing effect upon the thoughts of impressionable children, and will make the work of humankind just that much harder when the coming generation reaches maturity. In a stampede scores of animals are knocked down and trampled under the feet of the oncoming thousands, who are so possessed by fear that nothing can hinder their advance.

The sight of such suffering, and the knowledge which the youngest spectator is sure to have, that the whole thing was deliberately planned and executed by men to create a sensational picture and thereby make money, will cause either sorrowful pity or the feeling that it is not wrong to make animals suffer.

Would it be any worse to cause a panic in a theater by shouting "fire" in order to frighten the audience as they rushed forth treading upon one another, than to cause scores of wild animals to die in an unnecessary cause?

According to information which the league believes to be correct, 8000 buffalo will be used in the stampede, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Early next week the roundup is to begin. Some 3000 bison will be slaughtered by government employees to prevent the herd from increasing as rapidly as it has in the past. If the Provincial Government feels it is necessary to kill these animals because of lack of forage, or for any other reason, that is the business of the Government. But the league sees no reason why such a spectacle or any part of it, should be filmed for the amusement of the people, or why some of the animals should be killed with great cruelty in a stampede.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REACHES WINNIPEG

Party Enjoys 1400-Mile Journey
Through "Endless Picture
Gallery"

By a Staff Correspondent
WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 13.—Skirting a vast wilderness to the north of Lake Superior, the Lloyd George party has made a 1400-mile jump to the edge of the Great Plains of western Canada, reaching this city this afternoon. Yesterday's journey lay through an unbroken empire where "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded with moss and in garments of green, indistinct in the twilight, stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic." It was, as Mr. Lloyd George expressed it, "as if passing through an endless picture gallery." The quaking aspen had turned a brilliant yellow and stood out against the unfolding panorama of green like torches. Blueberry bushes fringed the rocks with ribbons of scarlet. Countless tiny painted lakes lay cupped in the green enamel of the hills. There were sapphire trout streams without number and these immediately caught the fancy of the British Commander.

"Why there should be slums in Europe when there is such wealth of opportunity here is difficult to understand," he declared. "Surely it is in the development of regions like these that we find the answer to the pessimistic cries of those who warn us of overpopulation."

Mr. Lloyd George missed nothing along the route and it was remarked this morning that he was "the best newspaper man in the lot after all." To which he replied: "Well, you know I did my turn at it and I'm taking my turn at it again now, upon occasion." At the Hudson's Bay Company's post

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World News in Brief

Havana.—A great military parade on the Malecon, reviewed by President Zayas and members of his cabinet, was a feature of the Columbus Day celebration here. Cubans call Columbus Day "the day of the race."

Manila (P).—More than 70 American and Filipino teachers have been promoted, and their total pay increased by \$10,000 a year.

Boston, Mass.—Massachusetts is to test the signboard law. The result will be of far-reaching importance. Four of the largest billposting concerns in the State will appear in the Malden court Oct. 20 on complaint of a state department which alleges its order for removal of five signs on the Revere Beach Boulevard has been ignored.

Kiruna, North of Atlantic Circle, Sweden (P).—France's occupation of the Ruhr, and the resultant collapse of the Swedish iron ore trade with Germany, have brought hardship to Sweden's great northern iron fields. In 1922 the Kiruna field used to send three shiploads of ore daily to the Norwegian port of Narvik. At the present time there is scarcely a shipload a week. Germany formerly took the greater part of this ore. It has the furnaces to handle it, but its purchases have ceased since the flurry in the Ruhr.

Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock of this city has been re-elected head of the National Association of Postmasters.

New York.—I have constantly declined to take drinks offered to me by American friends because I don't intend to violate the law of the United States while I am its guest. So said Dr. Gerald Leighton, who has been representing Scotland at the World's Dairy Congress just adjourned at Syracuse.

Washington.—Allens, drugs and prohibition will be the three subjects discussed by President Coolidge and the governors of several states at the Capitol conference next week.

Chicago.—His next venture toward the North Pole will be in three commercial type airplanes leaving Spitzbergen next June or July. Capt. Roald Amundsen said here on his way to Scotland at the World's Dairy Congress that he expects to equip an expedition there and fly across the pole to Wainwright, Alaska, 3000 miles.

FRENCH CHANGE IN CUSTOMS FRONTIER IMPRISONS GENEVA

Swiss Indignant at Paris Decision
to Suppress Free Zones of
Gex and Haute-Savoie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Much indignation is felt in Switzerland at the new step taken by France to suppress the free zones of Gex and Haute-Savoie. The French case, however, is that everything has been done to induce Switzerland to suggest a compromise. The attitude of Switzerland has been one of flat refusal to recognize the necessity for the measures taken by France. The long dispute now enters on a new phase. From Nov. 10, according to an announcement in the Journal Officiel, the customs frontier between France and Switzerland will be made to synchronize with the political frontier, and the state of things existing since 1816 comes to an end.

After the Napoleonic wars the treaties obliged France to withdraw its customs officers from the actual geographical frontier, and ever since the Swiss have had a strip of French territory in which they could move freely without passports and without paying duties and taxes. This is held to be necessary for the well-being of Geneva, which is a Swiss town forming an enclave in French territory. If the inhabitants take a week-end walk they are at once in France. Nearly all the foodstuffs are supplied to the town from the French countryside.

Prejudice to Town

Therefore, it was held that suddenly, after more than 100 years, to advance the customs officers would be a grave prejudice to the town. It would almost imprison the inhabitants who, situated on the lake, can only walk abroad on the French side and it would complicate provisionment of the town. After the victory of 1918, however, France, which has always chafed under the obligation to keep its customs officers off its own territory, proposed to remedy this anomaly. Switzerland has opposed any change, but now, after some hesitation, the French President of the Republic has issued a decree abolishing the free zones. It would appear that there was now no appeal, but the Government of Berne has announced its intention of carrying the question before the International Court of Justice. The French affirm that the Swiss have changed their view since they signed the convention in August, 1921.

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BULGARIA SEEKS ITALIAN SUPPORT

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Kallioff, is expected to arrive in Rome on Monday.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has authoritatively informed that Mr. Kallioff not only desires to express the gratitude of Bulgaria at the Italian Government's action, which prevented Yugoslavia from marching on Sofia in order to obtain fulfillment of the Nish agreement, but he is anxious in order to obtain support from the Italian Government for Bulgaria's demand for an outlet on the Aegean Sea.

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DRYS PLAN COUNTER-ATTACK TO MEET AND DEFEAT WETS AT BIG WASHINGTON RALLY

Leaders Arouse Dormant Drys to Action—Demobilization
of Prohibitionists Called "Crying Shame"—Political,
Religious and Educational Forces Pledge Aid

Propaganda Exposed by Survey Which Shows Law Enforcement Gains All Over Country—Mr. Haynes Cites Atlantic Seaboard as Chief Offender

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A counter-attack to meet and defeat liquor lawlessness wherever it shows itself throughout the Nation was launched by delegates who crowded the Hotel Raleigh ballroom at the Citizenship Conference this morning, acting with the full approval of Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

"President Coolidge stands four-square for the enforcement of the prohibition law," declared Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner. "He is no less wholehearted in this matter than the late President Harding. The Department of Justice is also in earnest."

Marshaled from all ranks of life, representing officially or informally church laity and social organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the delegates who will number 1000 before tonight, have met with the determination to revive in 1923 the moral fervor for enforcement that made national prohibition a fact in 1920.

Conspiracy Exposed
Again and again at this morning's session, the country-wide wet effort to bring about the repeal of the prohibition law by propaganda was emphasized. A conspiracy showing itself in every State is afloat, it was declared to thwart law enforcement by a "whisper campaign." Were this campaign successful, speakers declared, it would be the undermining not only of a law but of law itself.

Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, was one of the chief speakers. "A powerfully organized propaganda," Fred B. Smith, chairman of the Commission on Council of Churches, and newly elected general chairman of the conference, said exists, "which seeks to break down the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment by an insidious attack upon the Volstead Act."

William F. McDowell, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, who delivered a welcoming address, called upon political candidates to make known their prohibition stand. The dry issue, he said, would play an important part in the coming presidential election. Following the recapitulation by Mr. Haynes of all that has been done officially in the struggle against booze, the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the research department of the Federal Council of Churches, gave a report of his "Fact-Finding Commission."

Challenge to Drys
The facts were challenging to drys, Mr. Smith said. He intended to offer nothing but facts, and some of these were unpalatable. To decide whether the prohibition regime were justifying itself he took up three issues. In the first place, withdrawals of liquor from bond, which in early dry days had been a glaring offense, has been reduced, he reported, to a point where it might almost be said to be under control.

Secondly, in the matter of smuggling, though there exist no official statistics, the matter seems to have been over-estimated in press reports and popular opinion. Mr. Smith took as a true estimate in this matter that of the secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, who said smuggling would not account for more than a tenth of the total anti-prohibition liquor consumption. A serious question for prohibitionists, Mr. Smith said, was that concerning the illicit manufacture of liquor. Many of the largest brewers were still holding on, producing "near beer."

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE
REACHES WINNIPEG

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at Biscotway, a little group of Indians lined the track and waved the British flag as the train passed through. Mr. Lloyd George apparently was the only member of the party who saw them, but he stepped on to the observation platform of his car and acknowledged their salute.

Word had been telegraphed ahead of the Lloyd George train, and in nearly every trading station and logging camp the entire population was out to wave greeting to the famous Welshman.

In conversation with the newspaper men yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, who knew the frontier country so intimately. "He was a great statesman," he said, "and one who never lost his love for this out-of-doors. I have enjoyed a great deal of his written descriptions of the country."

The final program for the visit in Winnipeg has not been determined upon as yet. When he saw the schedule of the events this morning, Mr. Lloyd George said: "What's this? Here are some engagements for Sunday. You know I don't do any work on the Sabbath. Those will have to be eliminated." And they promptly were eliminated.

Wayside Incidents

Stops were few and far between on the route yesterday, five hours being the average stop-over time. The first stop of the day was at Chapeau, a railroad division point and lumbering town of about 2000 inhabitants. Fully 1500 of the 2000 were at the station to greet their former "chief." A school holiday had been declared and a great crowd of children headed by a small boy with a huge Union Jack surrounded his car. Mr. Lloyd George appeared. "You made a great contribution in the war," he said, "and I am grateful to you for it." He singled a soldier out of the crowd. "You were overseas?" he asked. "Yes, sir," was the reply as the soldier, somewhat abashed, snapped to attention and saluted. "With whom did you serve?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. "With the Royal Irish Artillery, sir." "Ah! a great unit, that." A little later a small boy, Lloyd George MacDonald was welcomed to the platform of the special car to shake hands with the man for whom he was named. "He's your only namesake in the

whole town," his mother said. As Mr. Lloyd George shook his hand, "That's fine," he replied, "and a fine one he is, too."

Lloyd George Declarations

Are Regarded as Unofficial

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It was made known at the White House yesterday that the Washington Government cannot accept the speeches which Mr. Lloyd George has been making in Canada as representing the view of the British Government and the Administration will not attach to them the importance of official utterances. Mr. Lloyd George, it was pointed out, is no longer Premier of Great Britain, although he still occupies an important place in British thought and opinion, but he does not officially represent the British Government and he does not speak for Great Britain.

The statement was made after the report of Mr. Lloyd George's statement regarding the importance of a British-American understanding to insure world peace.

No direct comment was made on it by officials, but they showed great interest in it. Unofficially it was said that the desire of Mr. Lloyd George to lay his views before the American people and at the same time have them make an impression in Great Britain is readily understood here. The American Government will listen respectfully to what he has to say, but will not give them the consideration which they would have if Mr. Lloyd George were here on an official mission or still occupied an official position in Great Britain.

ITALY IRRITATED
BY TANGIER NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

part having so far been given from Washington. The view taken in political circles here is that the matter chiefly concerns France, though American cooperation would be welcomed as the United States and Great Britain have similar interests in the maintenance of the policy of the open door in this part of the world. However, it is remembered that one of the conditions of America's signature to the Algeiras arrangement in 1906 was that this should not involve it in further commitments.

OIL BUREAU RULES
TOPIC OF HOUSE

With fuel oil burners assuming a position of increasing importance for domestic heating, Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, and George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, will hold a public hearing at the State House, Monday morning at 10:30 on regulations governing the use of light fuel oil burners.

A new set of regulations has been devised and will be considered at the hearing. Under the new rules no person shall install or maintain an oil burner or keep fuel oil in excess of 20 gallons without obtaining a permit from the department. The regulations also govern the location and manner of using domestic storage tanks.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Sunday; moderate south and southwest winds.
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate southerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures	
(1 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	58
Atlantic City	62
Boston	58
Buffalo	44
Calgary	30
Chicago	52
Denver	40
Des Moines	48
Eastport	50
Galveston	78
Hartford	54
Helena	32
Jacksonville	72
Kansas City	44
Memphis	54
Montreal	52
Nantucket	58
New Orleans	70
New York	52
Philadelphia	58
Pittsburgh	54
Portland, Me.	56
Portland, Ore.	56
San Francisco	58
St. Louis	48
St. Paul	40
Washington	56

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 1:29 p. m.; Sunday 3:02 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

All Candles Ice Cream



218 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.
108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolates and Bon Bons, Caramels
\$1.25 lb. \$1.00 lb.

CAREFULLY Prepaid MADE

October 7-13
Fire Prevention Week

Make
Fire Prevention
A Habit

Fuel Oil is Safe, is
Clean, is Economical.
Burn Oil, the Modern
Fuel.

PETROLEUM
HEAT AND POWER
COMPANY
100 Boylston Street - Boston

MT. TOBY VISITED
BY GROUP OF 700

Mountain Day on State Reservation Inaugurated

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 12 (Special)—Mountain Day was inaugurated yesterday in the Mt. Toby demonstration forest of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Students, faculty and visitors to the number of 700 or more tramped the forest trails and gathered at noon about the new fire tower on the highest point of the mountain. Here a lunch was served.

In the afternoon the new fire tower was dedicated; with short talks by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, and William A. L. Basely, State Commissioner of Conservation. A convenient open spot in the forest was made a beautiful outdoor auditorium.

Massachusetts, said Commissioner Basely, now imports \$0 per cent of her lumber. By proper reforestation and improvement of its rough lands he hoped that some day the State would grow timber enough for her own uses. He then pointed out that the plan of conservation provided that these lands set aside for growing timber should be the playgrounds of the people, and stressed the importance of proper precautions against forest fires.

The speeches were followed by a dramatic episode depicting the return of the Indian chief, Mettawampe, to the scene of his former exploits. The college authorities expect that as years go by, the Mount Toby Forest will not only show how timber may be grown as a continuous and profitable crop, but will also show how a public forest may serve the surrounding community by providing winter work for farmers, by furnishing a constant supply of fuel and logs, and by affording all the while a playground for those who love the woods.

INDIAN STUDENTS
HELD BY QUOTA LAW

Three natives of India, coming to the United States to study, were among seven passengers brought to Boston on the British steamer City of Benares, from Calcutta and Colombo. The students were detained by immigration officials, temporarily, because they come from the zone from which no immigration is at present permitted under the monthly quota law. Inasmuch as they are students, however, it is expected that they will be allowed to land. They are Joseph Bhamral, going to a local college; Dr. Tholala Paul Simon, who plans to study in a New York school; and Monindra Nath Dutt, a mining engineer going to the Carnegie Institute to study.

Also on board were three missionaries, returning on their Sabbathical furlough, after spending some years in India. They are the Misses Martha J. Long of Vernon, La., Sarah L. Munn of Venita, Pa., and Grace Wood of New York. The other passenger was Vern Clyde Kershner of Carleton Center, Mich.

BOMBAY EDUCATION FOSTERED

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—Addressing the graduates of the Raghunath Purushottam Paranjyee, Minister of Education, said that the passing of the Compulsory Education Act at a time of great financial stringency was the Government's greatest achievement. The scheme was carried out to make Bombay the foremost presidency in India as regards literacy.

BURDENS OF SMALL TAXPAYERS
MAY BE LIFTED BY NEW SYSTEM

Cabinet Discussing Plans Whereby Federal Expenses May Be Met Without Unnecessary Hardship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A more satisfactory system of taxation, one that shall lighten the burden upon the small taxpayer and at the same time insure sufficient revenue to the United States Government to meet running expenses (more than \$3,000,000,000) is being worked out by the Administration and plans have been discussed at recent meetings of the Cabinet.

One plan which has received the approval of prominent members of the Administration, it is understood, would put an inheritance tax upon the transfer of tax-exempt securities to legatees. Every year between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, mostly in large amounts, passes by inheritance or transfer of property, the transfer being largely an attempt to evade the inheritance tax. The new plan would place a tax upon such transfer.

The details have not been made public, because the plan is still under consideration, and a ruling must be had from the Department of Justice as to whether securities exempted from state and municipal taxation can be taxed by the Federal Government.

Tests for Tax Measures
If this plan can be worked out satisfactorily it would have preference over a proposed constitutional amendment, it is said.

"The sound tests for tax measures," the People's Reconstruction League, which advocates a constitutional amendment ending tax exemption of bonds, points out, "are that they:

CANADA TRIUMPHS
WITH DAIRY HERDS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Canada proved its merit as a great dairy country yesterday. The Province of Quebec won first honors at the National Dairy Exposition with its Ayrshire state herd in a stirring competition in which New York placed second.

The real achievement of Canada is proven by three blue ribbons. The Province of Ontario won in both Holstein and Jersey State herds and Quebec first in Ayrshire state herds, winning against the finest cattle this country possesses. The triumph of Canada brought the competition in the cattle ring to a rousing finish in the Coliseum.

JAPAN MAY OBTAIN
U. S. MONEY PRESSES

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Discarded printing presses, which have been gathering cobwebs at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, may be sent to Japan, according to plans discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Japanese Government's financial system is in danger of being upset by the lack of machinery for making paper currency. Most of its printing presses were destroyed during the recent earthquake, and it is necessary to obtain substitutes until new permanent presses can be installed.

An arrangement whereby an American commercial concern would supply Japan with paper currency for a few months is being considered.

per; Mrs. Lucy Eddy, Chicago, Supreme Scribe; Mrs. Mable Fox, Kansas City, Kan., Supreme Marshal; Mrs. Mary E. Teacham, Washington, D. C., Supreme Chaplain; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Baltimore, Supreme Librarian and Mrs. Ella K. Falkenhainer, St. Louis, Supreme Musical Director.

BETTER SUPPORT
OF THE PROVIDENCE
SCHOOLS SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12 (Special)—Mothers and Parent-Teacher organizations have taken a definite stand toward the investigation of educational conditions here as shown in the following resolutions made public last night and previously adopted by the Providence council of these societies: "The Providence council of the Rhode Island Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations, representing all the Parent-Teacher associations of the city of Providence, realizing that the caring for our children is the supreme duty of all in an American city, is strongly disturbed at the reported evidence of crowded, poorly equipped and inadequately financed schools. It urges that the support of the public schools be the first charge upon the public revenue of the city of Providence. It has petitioned every duty which any other school system has fulfilled. To this end the Providence Council of the Rhode Island Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations voices its approval of the agencies already at work for the welfare of the public schools of Providence, and offers them all the support in its power."

NEW YORK MOSQUE
CORNER STONE LAID

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Observing the ancient landmarks and rites of Freemasonry, Judge Arthur S. Tompkins, Grand Master of Masons in New York State, today laid the corner stone of the towering new mosque of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. This structure will be one of the most nearly complete edifices devoted to fraternal purposes in America. The corner stone is in the northeast corner of the mosque, West 56th Street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The Potentate, Arthur H. Diamant, made elaborate arrangements for the ceremony and Shriner from all parts of North America participated in the parade.

The construction work is in three parts—the lodge and clubroom section, facing on Fifty-Sixth Street, the stage section, and the auditorium. It is all one building, but for the purpose of the builders these are three separate units, and the rear section was the first to receive the steel. In the front of the stage is the auditorium, which will provide seating accommodations for about 5000 persons.

PEOPLE TO PASS
ON ONE-MAN CARS

Attorney-General Approves Form of Petition

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General for Massachusetts, today forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth his approval of a form of petition initiating a law prohibiting use of one-man trolley cars.

The petition is signed by 10 registered voters and must bear the signatures of 20,000 qualified voters in order to be presented to the Legislature. If it is rejected by the General Court, 5000 additional signatures must be obtained in order that the question may go to the voters.

The question of the use of the one-man car has been the subject of considerable recent agitation. It has been one of the chief issues in two recent street car wage arbitrations, the men insisting that it doubles their work and their responsibility and the trolley companies contending that use of these cars is essential to successful financial operation under present conditions.

SHIPPING DELEGATES
DISCUSS TAXATION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The International Chamber of Shipping at a meeting here unanimously agreed that it was "desirable that all maritime nations who have not already done so should at once approach the governments of Great Britain and the United States with a view to accepting offers in reference to taxation of shipping." These two countries are both prepared to give immunity from taxation of all ships of other countries on the basis of reciprocity for their own ships in those countries.

The international chamber further proposes that if a "country in which a ship owner or the actual management of a shipping company resides" is different from a country under whose flag vessels sail it is the former country which should impose the taxes.

SIR A. GEDDES TO RETURN

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Published reports that Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, who is now in England, would not return to Washington, were declared today to be without authority, as the Ambassador's plans have not changed since the announcement several months ago that he would return to America if his health permitted.

INDIAN DACOITS CAPTURED

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.—A notorious gang of dacoits has been captured by the police of Baroda State. A long list of raids and forays is attributed to this band of outlaws. The capture brings great relief to the inhabitants over a wide area of western India.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, until 10.
Boston Masonic Club, Members' night, 8:15.
Theaters

Copley—"Mr. Pim Passes By," 8:15.
Hollis—"Thank You," 8:15.
Keiths-Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
St. James—"The Light That Failed," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Chauve-Souris," 8:15.
Steinert Hall—Sarge's Marionettes, 8:15.
Tremont—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Free talks—"Some Paintings by Four Americans," by Ralph Morris, Gallery, X, 2.
"Hopes and Fears for American Art," by Philip L. Hale, Classroom A, 4.
Boston Public Library, Motion pictures and talk by Frank Chouteau Brown, president, Public Celebration Association, 3:30.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated talk on "Tut-ank-amen's tomb" by the Rev. Austin T. Kempton, 3.
Cambridge Y. W. C. A.: Talk on "Y" work in China, 5.
Community Service of Boston: Afternoon walk from Cohasset to Scituate Beach.
South Congregational Society: Organ recital by William E. Zeuch, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 12 M.
Music
Symphony Hall—Challapin, 3:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight
WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11:20 p. m., orchestra.
WGI (Medford Hills)—7:30, Talk in series on New England business problems; concert.
WBZ (Springfield)—7, World's Series reports, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, soprano recital, 8:30, orchestra.
WGY (Schenectady)—Silent.
WEAF (New York City)—7:30, Concert, 8, fire prevention talk, 8:50, talk, "Little Things That Make Actors Great," 9 to 10, concert, 10 to 11, orchestra.
WOR (Newark)—8:30, concert.
WJZ (New York City)—8:30, "Uncle Wiggly Stories," 7:30, soprano recital, 7:45, literary talk, 8:10, talk, "The Birthday of the American Navy," 8:45, talk, "The Sales Tax as an Economic Feature and as a Revenue Producer," 9:15, United States Navy Night program, WRC (Washington)—8, Children's hour.

Sunday
WNAC (Boston)—11 a. m., church service, 2 p. m., world's Series reports, 4:45, church service.
WGI (Medford Hills)—4 p. m., "Adventure Hour," concert by choir.
WGY (Schenectady)—11 a. m. and 8 p. m., church service, 2:45, interdenominational service, 7:20, concert, 9, organ recital.
WJZ (New York City)—11, Church service, 8, "The Annalist's Talk for Business Men," 1:15, orchestra concert, 5 p. m., "Bubble Book Stories," 7:30 p. m., play by play report of World's Series game.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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DRYS PLAN COUNTER-ATTACK TO MEET AND DEFEAT WETS AT BIG WASHINGTON RALLY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Apparently the drive against prohibition, insofar as it is financed by vested interests, is coming from the brewers," he said.

The traffic in "hooch" and wines in some sections is very large. Mr. Smith warned, "It is useless to minimize its significance. We are informed by social workers that in certain wet sections where the foreign population is large, that marked improvement in social conditions has been found to be due to profits of wholesale bootlegging."

Reports Less Drinking

Mr. Smith said there were strong indications, however, that the industrial population is drinking less than formerly and even where conditions are exceptionally bad, family life has improved. He continued:

"What is the trend? From a study of all statistics bearing on alcohol, jail population, and like data, I am able to say that almost without exception there was a slow diminution of these cases from a considerable period prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Immediately upon the adoption of prohibition there was a sharp drop."

But, and this is the interesting fact of the present moment, since 1920 there has been a constant and significant advance. The former high level has not been reached, but the trend is unmistakably toward it.

We have apparently demonstrated that prohibition can be made effective; but we are now demonstrating that, in some sections of the country at least, nullification is by no means a remote possibility.

Facts on prohibition from a business angle were presented by the Rev. Dr. Charles Stead, who was not merely sentiment, he said, but economic conditions which helped the country go dry. "The \$2,000,000,000 which were annually spent for liquor, before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, was three times as much as we spent at that time to maintain all of our public schools," he said. "The waste of this money was a tremendous factor in bringing the dry law. At the same time the 1,000,000 men who were asserted, would lose their jobs under prohibition, were actually found to be a mere fraction of that number."

Col. Guy D. Goff, formerly Assistant Attorney General, also discussed "Problems of Enforcement."

Prominent Speaker

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is scheduled to speak on "The Labor Organizations and the Eighteenth Amendment." Justice Florence E. Allen, Supreme Court of Ohio, spoke on "The Court and Law Enforcement." Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League also spoke.

Tomorrow many of the delegates will occupy Washington pulpits in the morning. In the afternoon E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of all federal prohibition cases, will speak. Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, and William Jennings Bryan, are the Sunday night speakers.

Mr. Hayes spoke on "The Truth About the Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act." He stated that the prohibition law is being enforced but that even its best friends do not expect a 100 per cent enforcement at this time. He said that the present difficulty with the enforcement of the Volstead Act may be termed "sectional." Adverse public opinion, according to Mr. Hayes, is to be found mainly on the eastern seaboard, although there are other localities where enforcement is difficult and where the press is not favorable.

Stating that the problem of alcohol permits for medicinal and industrial uses had been solved, he declared that there are evidences that the liquor interests are carrying on a tremendous propaganda to make the country believe that the anti-liquor laws cannot be enforced.

In his address, Mr. Hayes said: Not Discouraged.

In the main, I do not believe that the friends of prohibition law enforcement are discouraged. It seems to be the enemies of prohibition, very largely, that are so concerned over the "failure," as they see it, of enforcement, after a three or four year trial.

However, I do not believe that the friends of enforcement have any adequate conception of the "amazing onslaught" which is now in progress and is under contemplation by the enemy. How greatly mistaken have our friends been who have believed that once the law became a law it was only necessary for the law's machinery to revolve, and that there was no further use of sustaining the enthusiasm, and the crystallized, organized sentiment which made the legislation possible. I

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am quite sure that some of the present difficulties arise from the fact that many people have lost sight of the moral and religious element, depending upon legislation to accomplish the task. The progress of morality and education have as important a part in this great task as enforcement officers themselves.

Many of your officials do not know that the friends of prohibition are alive and vitally interested in their work. In many localities there has been almost complete demobilization of citizenship forces, until officers, courts, prosecutors, and juries have but little, if any, sense of public support. Such a condition is a crying shame and where enforcement is least satisfactory this situation is always found.

First, I want to make it perfectly clear that this administration is four-square and effective enforcement. We all know how valiantly the late President Harding sponsored and supported it. No less whole-hearted support President Coolidge's outstanding position on law enforcement. Attorney-General Daugherty's position is always well known.

Some Statistics

Since the prohibition law became operative in 1920 the Federal Government had terminated 90,330 cases, secured 72,489 convictions, secured the assessment of fines totaling \$12,367,500, and secured the return of 23 months totaling 3000 years.

Our chief present difficulty may be termed sectional. There are yet some states and some counties and some cities in almost all states wherein the policy of co-ordinated action is not yet understood, or at least has not yet been made effective in good faith. In such instances there is adverse public opinion to be combated—and this is to be found mainly on the eastern seaboard—although there are certain other cities where local conditions also make the problem most difficult, and co-operation in the localities referred to is not what it should be, and the press is not favorable.

The chief attack on prohibition has been, and is, perhaps well for some time to be that it cannot be enforced. At the present time the opposing forces have almost shown a perfect frenzy of effort to make this appear to be true. Every opportunity is taken in irresponsible private conversation and in certain sections of the press, and from the public platform to proclaim that the prohibition law has broken down and that the country is flooded with liquor.

Speaks of Violations

The prohibition law—as all other laws—is being violated. If every citizen would do his duty to his fellow-men we would need but few, if any, laws to carry out the work. Criminal laws are not made for the law-abiding, but for the lawless, and this class of citizens will always break the law. Every opportunity is taken in irresponsible private conversation and in certain sections of the press, and from the public platform to proclaim that the prohibition law has broken down and that the country is flooded with liquor.

The charge of wholesale violations is unfounded. No decent American community long tolerates a nuisance. Inherently, Americans are law-abiding. Communities with large numbers of foreigners usually show less progress in enforcement than those communities with fewer numbers of the foreign type; but, even in such communities, it is most essential that the leaders of public thought and civic righteousness show by their example, as well as by preachment that they have high regard for constituted authority and hold in reverence the Constitution and the free institutions of the land. The appeal for observance of this law by the leaders of our political, commercial, industrial and social phases of our national activities should go out in clarion tones to all parts of the Nation.

In my judgment, another of the chief difficulties hampering more rapid progress in enforcement today is the lack of the proper patriotic attitude in these factors of our national life. These factors are more dependent upon the laws of the country for the protection of their own large property interests than any other factors. They cannot, with safety, continue a negative attitude and an indifferent attitude toward the enforcement and the observance of this law.

There has been widely heralded the thought that this law was intended only for the poorer classes and the working men. Every well-informed citizen knows

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this statement to be absolutely false, and a lack of obedience on the part of the wealthier influential strata of American life will hinder the work of law-enforcement to a serious degree.

Assails Propagandists

One other very great difficulty is the propaganda difficulty. The World War taught the power of propaganda and there are evidences that we are in the midst of a great organized propaganda today, in which the opposition is trying to make it appear that prohibition law-enforcement has broken down and that the Federal Government is not able to cope with the situation.

Many good citizens have been so negligent of their duties and responsibilities in sponsoring this law that they have forced the Federal Government's agents to do much work that citizens should do. Frequently our agents, in making investigations, run into a situation where they are unable to obtain various activities of our busy modern life who were never in close touch with the prohibition movement and who do not realize the gravity of the situation.

In spite of all our obstacles and difficulties, I am an optimist. I am an optimist, first, because I believe in this law; I believe it is the most typical American law on our statute books. A very earnest effort is being made this year to co-ordinate the Federal forces and their activities with those of the states, counties, and municipalities. Let me urge that every citizen support through private conversation, public utterance, and convention calls the efforts of your officials from the smallest political subdivision clear up through your state and national forces; for when these co-ordinating efforts are made among the officials, it is amazing how much more successful they are when supported by the knowledge that the great patriotic citizenship of the community is supporting them in their efforts.

I pledge my best efforts to enforce the law. I will not be bribed or browbeaten, flattered or frightened to swerve from the plain straight path of duty as I see it. I call upon all, regardless of political creeds or religious beliefs, as Americans to stand enthusiastically on the side of law enforcement—to rally to the defense of the Constitution and to stand militantly on the side of American ideals.

Mr. Wheeler said that "the churches must see that 100 per cent of their members are registered and voting at the elections or else quit praying 'Thy Kingdom come.'"

The churches must see that 100 per cent of the voters among their members are registered and voting at elections or else quit praying. "Thy Kingdom come." Only 40 per cent of the voters of the Nation cast their ballots at elections. Those who throw away their birthright thus are estopped from complaining about bad legislation as they see an opportunity to do it. No one on sober thought will insist that law is a failure simply because it is violated.

The charge of wholesale violations is unfounded. No decent American community long tolerates a nuisance. Inherently, Americans are law-abiding. Communities with large numbers of foreigners usually show less progress in enforcement than those communities with fewer numbers of the foreign type; but, even in such communities, it is most essential that the leaders of public thought and civic righteousness show by their example, as well as by preachment that they have high regard for constituted authority and hold in reverence the Constitution and the free institutions of the land. The appeal for observance of this law by the leaders of our political, commercial, industrial and social phases of our national activities should go out in clarion tones to all parts of the Nation.

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moderation senators, congressmen, governors and state legislators advocating so-called "sanity" schemes!

Federal prohibition agents should be given a chance to do their duty without political interference. Executive, prosecuting and judicial officers who are loyal to their oaths of office deserve the grateful support of every law-abiding citizen; and those officers who waver, dodge, or sell out should have the militant, solid opposition of every friend of law and order.

Prohibition will play an important part in the coming presidential election, said Bishop McDowell. He added: The American people love liberty.

Some of them would do nearly anything except the one thing necessary to secure and preserve it—observe the prohibition laws. For there can be no liberty except liberty based upon law, upon law secured by orderly and proper process and obeyed everywhere and by everyone. We cannot deceive ourselves. We are in a fight today, not for an individual measure, but through a particular issue, for the very existence of the Constitution, of the Union, of the Government.

A mighty evil, mad with its own power, purple with its own greed, and red with its own defiance of right and law, is doing its worst to destroy the liberty, religious freedom, order under law, and the security of any right under the flag. For if lawlessness at this point be not destroyed it will destroy obedience to law at all other points, and with it the very nation itself.

We are always having elections. We are within a year of our supreme quadrennial election. Usually we are interested in measures and policies, taxes and tariffs, in finances and transportation, in prices and wages. And all this is well, but our current elections and our next great election are not the essential principle of government itself—law enforcement. "Therefore," said George William Curtis said, a half century ago, "there must be no doubt about our leaders. They must not prevaricate, or stand in the fog, or use the language of the demagogue to deceive the public while they seek public favor." If they are for the constitution, let them be for it, and not halfway for it; and halfway against it.

The liquor traffic all along the long line of battle has always maintained a criminal attitude to every law designed to regulate it. It now strikes at law itself. We know that the evasion of one law, whether by favored groups or by large numbers, leads straight to anarchy and contempt for all law.

Shall the saloon come back into our homes through the front door? No, ten thousand times no. Then, in the name of decency, let it not come back through the cellar door or the back door.

In her address on "The Courts and Law Enforcement," Justice Allen said: Why is it we are calling a citizenship conference to discuss law enforcement? It is because in this country we are aware of lack of respect for law. This lack of respect for law we feel in every relationship, in that of individuals to each other, in the relation of children to parents and most of all, we feel this lack in the unwillingness of citizens, some of them educated and broadened by every opportunity of contact and training to co-operate in carrying out

the terms of our statutory and constitutional law. Not alone with relation to enforcement of prohibition, but in every other line of governmental activity we find groups of people, many of them called respectable, who refuse to obey laws with which they are at variance—groups that are willing and eager to nullify the law.

Nothing is more evident than that the law must be enforced. It must be enforced whether or not the law is in itself good or evil. Courts have their specific duty in this particular. Courts are bound to enforce and carry out the moral purpose of the law and unless they do that they fail to perform the very function for which they were created. It is true that courts have not always enforced the law. It is true that in America today not all courts always enforce the law. This is due to two facts: one, that certain officials are unwilling to enforce laws with which they are not in sympathy; and second, that even when officials are in sympathy with the law, our technical and inefficient court procedure makes it possible for men charged with violation of the law to escape the penalty.

I believe that officials are not, as a rule, so unwilling to enforce a law as they are sometimes said to be. It is true that some officials definitely are committed to nullification of the prohibition act. It is true, on the other hand, that the great body of court officials wish to carry out the law as the people desire to have it carried out. What is the duty of the public in this regard? What is the duty of the Christian Church which is represented in this conference? Too long have we regarded politics as being the occupation of inferior and somewhat questionable men. The task of establishing justice, the task of building respect for law is one at which no man or woman need flinch because of its unworthiness. It is a task which calls for the most zealous co-operation of the highest spiritual forces in this United States. Never until the moral purpose of government and of the law, which is to do right and justice, is taught in the home and in the church and in the school, shall we have respect for law. Never until the great educational and spiritual organizations in this country realize their obligation to build up a community purpose to observe law shall the courts be able properly to function and to execute law, which will be respected because its spiritual and moral purpose is understood and made self-evident.

Copenhagen—The Icelandic Democratic working energetically to re-institute prohibition, says the Politiken. Such a change can only be possible by cancellation of the recent treaty with Spain, allowing the importation of wine, but the Democrats are hopeful of reaching an agreement on the question.

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FORD STATEMENT DRAWS WEEKS' FIRE

Secretary of War Points to Fact That Muscle Shoals Offer Is Not Withdrawn

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Declaring that the statement of Mr. Henry Ford in regard to the Government's handling of Muscle Shoals was filled with "reckless assertions," John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, after a discussion of the matter, issued a formal statement.

Mr. Weeks obviously endeavored to lift the entire subject from the political realm and intimate that Mr. Ford, "relying as he does upon other persons in the conduct of so many enterprises," probably was not in possession of the facts, and says that the fact that Mr. Ford's offer has not been withdrawn would seem to indicate that he does not regard the Gorgas steam plant as necessary in carrying out his plan to purchase and develop the Muscle Shoals water power.

Mr. Weeks' statement reviews the incidents leading up to the sale of the Gorgas plant to the Alabama Power Company. The original contract with this company, Mr. Weeks points out, was made by a previous Administration.

Mr. Weeks declares that he has the keenest interest in the development of air fixation of nitrates in the assistance of the American farmer, and in the adaptability of Muscle Shoals for this purpose, but asserts that every expert adviser has denied that Mr. Ford "could ever economically make nitrates by the use of steam power."

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FRENCH CHANGE IN CUSTOMS FRONTIER IMPRISONS GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

giving effect to the paragraph in the Versailles Treaty relating to this question.

Pourparlers Engaged In

Even in the first session of 1922 the federal chamber approved the convention, but there was promulgated a federal law requiring a popular referendum for all international engagements. The French contended that the law could not be retrospective and the Franco-Swiss arrangement proceeded from the accord of 1919. The Swiss Federal Council, nevertheless, proceeded to a general vote and by an overwhelming majority the convention was defeated.

Since then pourparlers have been engaged in between the Quai d'Orsay and the Federal Council. Finally, M. Poincaré demanded the pure and simple passage of the bill in the French Parliament, suppressing free zones by virtue of the right conferred on France by Article 436 of the Versailles Treaty. Although voted by the French Parliament in February of this year the law had not been put into effect. France was hoping for a friendly agreement. Conciliatory propositions had been made without even obtaining a response from the Federal Government. Now comes a decree which brings the matter to a head.

An Accord Hoped For

Accompanying the decree, however, is an explanation that the French Government only takes this step because in spite of pressing demarches it has not been able to induce the Federal Government to formulate new propositions, nor discuss the French propositions. The French Government declares itself ready once more to seek in an amicable spirit an entente with the Bernese Government. France is disposed, if its rights are recognized, to make future relations between the old territories of the free zone, the object of a good neighborly agreement which would take heed, in a liberal spirit, of the geographical situation of Geneva, to which France is united by moral ties and traditional friendship.

Interpreting these phrases, it would seem that France is chiefly concerned to obtain moral satisfaction and to resume the right to place customs officers on the real frontier, but it does not follow that if it came to an arrangement with Switzerland it would exercise this power. In reply to a Swiss communiqué that France is violating the rights of Switzerland, which are held under treaties after the Napoleonic wars and which cannot be abrogated without its consent, the French Government has issued a note denying that it broke off the negotiations with the Federal Government and is now prepared to continue the negotiations. The measure taken is only meant to enable the interested populations to await without prejudice the result of the negotiations which it is hoped will result in an accord.

MOVE TO AID TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Perry J. Stevenson, United States Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, will arrive at Boston Monday for a two-day session with manufacturers and exporters in efforts to aid them in increasing their trade with South Africa. Mr. Stevenson will be at the New England headquarters of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House, and a full schedule of interviews has been arranged for him. Mr. Stevenson is particularly well informed on textiles and lumber and has written long monographs on those subjects as they relate to South African commerce. He is immediate past president of the Rotary of Johannesburg and New England industrial concerns are showing unusual interest in his visit. He is just starting on a country-wide tour, to assist American firms in expanding their foreign commerce with South Africa.

SUNDAY GAME HELD DISORDERLY

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13 (Special).—In charging the October grand jury, Justice Trenchard referred to the playing of baseball on Sunday in New Jersey, and said that the habitual operation of a place where baseball is played on Sunday, and admission charged, is equivalent to "a disorderly house." Sunday baseball was begun in Trenton a short time ago.

Junior Eight-Oared Crew of Wellesley College



Left to Right—Helen Quigley; (Coxswain) Helen Strong; Charlotte Hamblen; Marion Greene; Elizabeth Cratsley; Margaret Williams; Else Ruprecht; Elizabeth Come; Evelyn Root

POLITICAL SPEECH BY MRS. PINCHOT

Wife of Pennsylvania Governor to Address Wellesley School of Politics

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's Governor, and herself active in politics, will speak at the last session of the Wellesley School of Politics, the evening of Oct. 24, on "The Reality of a Political Campaign."

The school also will have the help of another woman successful in politics, Mrs. James Paige, member of the Minnesota Legislature, formerly a Massachusetts woman, native of Newburyport.

In making the final announcement of the program for the school, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, chairman of the committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters responsible for the school, as well as president of Mount Holyoke College, said:

We are particularly glad to have Mrs. Pinchot make her first address in Massachusetts under the auspices of the school, which is the joint enterprise of the league and Wellesley College, for she represents in public life the woman in politics of the right sort. She is a party woman, but she holds party secondary to the broad purposes for which government is ordained.

To have her close the course on "Politics" will place our deliberations on the whole subject in the public mind as practical, as achieving the practical end for which parties function without foregoing the ethical and human values which should be the aim of all political endeavors.

Mrs. Paige will take part on two occasions, first conducting with George H. McCaffrey, a round table, on "Abuses of Party Government," at 4 p. m., Wednesday. That evening she will share the honors with Mrs. Pinchot, speaking on "The Business of Being a Legislator."

The program has been arranged to cover two courses, local government and political parties. Under a large number of heads, using lectures, conferences and round tables, these two subjects are to be developed to give the maximum of theory and of the practical working out of public questions, thus promising an opportunity of educational value.

The school will be held Oct. 23 and 24 at Founders Hall, Wellesley College, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions and luncheon conferences each day. Each afternoon from 4 to 4:30 several round tables will be conducted; each student electing her preference.

Tuesday evening Mrs. John Lee and Miss Helen Temple Cooke will entertain students at supper. Wednesday afternoon Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, will receive the students at Tower Court.

DARTMOUTH NIGHT

TO COME ON NOV. 2

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13 (Special).—Annual Dartmouth Night will be celebrated for the twenty-eighth year on Nov. 2, according to an announcement by the Dartmouth College Administration. At this occasion, which will be accompanied by the Cornell-Dartmouth football game, the dedication of the Memorial Field, and numerous minor sport activities, the largest gathering of alumni ever descending upon Hanover is expected. Accommodations within 20 miles of Hanover are reported by college officials to be taken without exception.

Varying the former custom the activities of Dartmouth night will be held in Alumni Gymnasium rather than in the usual tent on the campus. The change is necessitated by the large number of guests expected and the uncertainty of weather conditions. The speakers will not be announced until Dartmouth Night.

Wellesley Girls on Lake Waban Try for Place on Eight-Oar Crew

Present-Day Conditions in Marked Contrast With Those When College First Took Up Rowing

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—Gliding over the clear waters of Lake Waban, reflecting the reds and yellows and pale greens of the autumn foliage, Wellesley College girls are busy practicing for the competitive selection of its eight-oar crew to take place shortly. Wellesley claims to be the only woman's college to have an eight-oared crew. Smith college has a four-oared crew.

Wellesley's crew has had a long history, so that it has now become an integral part of the college life. In the early days of the college there were crews that rowed every evening in queer, heavy, flat-bottomed tubs. They were heavy, long and wide skirts that barely cleared the ground when the girls stood and dragged all over the boat and into everything they sat. Coats were long and full and cumbersome and tiny sailor hats were perched on top of their heads. Even so those girls were quite "advanced" and rather startled themselves by their own daring.

Contrast to Modern Costumes

They offer a strange contrast to the modern trim costume of white jerseys, blue bloomers with stockings and flexible shoes, and no hats, the whole allowing the wearer all the freedom she needs, and no encumbrances should the light craft tip over and spill its contents into the waters of the lake, which is quite a lark and never a matter of concern. It is a sensible costume, trim and modest and the faces above it show the self-reliant, happy sprightliness that have grown with the increasing freedom expressed in dress. But from these first crews there sprang traditions that have grown with the college. Of course there are the races, in fall and spring. The first is an informal competition between the four classes and the second, one of the big spring events, comes on "Float Night" when there is a water pageant, races of the crews, the formation by the class shells of the W. and fireworks.

Crew at Wellesley has become so popular that the most rigid regulations are enforced to limit the number of rowers. Within the last year the weight requirements have been raised from 115 to 125 pounds, and every one who tries out for crew must pass a posture test.

New System Introduced
The class crews are chosen from the first class oarsmen, but a new system has been introduced this year which will recognize second class oarsmen as well. Those who make a grade of 90 per cent wear the insignia of the highest grade, a blue circle with crossed oars, and those whose grade is 80, wear simply the blue circle. This year, at the formal competition, the second class crews will row as well as the first class boats.

The Wellesley crew is in charge of Margaret Nichols '24 of Elkhart, Ind. The coaches are Harry Brown of the Wellesley department of hygiene and Fred Boswell, who has rowed at Oxford.

Wellesley is unique in its facilities for golf. The college owns a golf course in excellent condition. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why golf runs a close second in popularity at Wellesley. For the first time the college is offering courses of instruction in golf, with two professionals as instructors. Jane Mackintosh, of Cleveland, O., is head of golf. Again Wellesley is unique in the number of sports which it offers. There is basketball, in charge of Katherine Pike, of Winchester, Mass.; baseball, the head of which is May de Forest, of Plainfield, N. J.; hockey, in charge of Mary Warner, of Pensacola, Fla.; track, whose head is Nancy Weaver, of Wayne, Pa.; volleyball, in charge of Ruth Earp, of Madison, N. J.; tennis in charge of Katherine Pomeroy, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and archery, in charge of Cynthia Lamb, of Denver, Col.

PAPER MILLS RESUME WORK
HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 13.—Shutdown of paper mills and other factories here since Labor Day, necessitated by low water in the Connecticut River, ended today when operations were resumed. Not in many years have local industries been so hampered, as the result of drought.

FREIGHT BOARD FOR NEW ENGLAND

Regional Advisory Organization Is Authorized by American Railway Committee

Establishment of a regional freight advisory board in New England, and the appointment of Warren Kendall as district manager, has been authorized by the public relations committee of the American Railway Association, according to a telegram received today by William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from Donald D. Conn, chairman of the public relations committee of the railway association.

The regional committee will be composed of representatives of New England shippers, working in co-operation with District Manager Kendall. It will be divided into two groups, whose functions it will be to keep the railways informed as to probable movements of freight. In this way it is hoped to prevent car shortages and abuses of equipment by either the railroads or the shippers.

New England shippers and receivers of freight have been strongly advocating this action, for a long time, headed by Mr. Chandler, to the end that conditions that tend to slow up freight traffic and block railroad tracks in New England, may be eliminated, or at least relieved, particularly when there is an unusual amount of traffic moving or when weather or other factors delay the movement of cars and goods.

Chairman Conn, in his telegram to Mr. Chandler, said that he could "safely predict the organization of the New England board sometime previous to Nov. 20."

Warren Kendall, who will manage the new board, was for a long time connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad, but has for some time past been with the car service division of the American Railway Association. He will divide his time between Boston and Washington, but will open an office here and have a competent assistant on duty here at all times.

CONSUMERS' POWER'S REPORT
The Consumers Power Company reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 a balance after interest, depreciation, preferred dividend, and other items of \$2,108,145, equal to \$12.85 a share on the common stock.

NIGHT CAR SERVICE WILL USE SUBWAY

New System for Convenience of Early Morning Riders Starts Tomorrow

Night riders in Boston will no longer have to wait for cars in wind and storm at Adams Square, for beginning tomorrow morning night car service, between 12:32 a. m. and 5:28 a. m., now radiating from Adams Square and the junction of Boylston and Washington Streets, will run in the Tremont Street subway, thus giving better protection and accommodations.

West and south bound cars will now leave from Park Street station, and north bound cars will loop at Scollay Square station. Shuttle cars will run between Park Street and Scollay Square stations. Cars will operate on the same schedule that has been in force for night runs during the past six months, as found in the Boston Elevated time table procurable at stations.

No fares will be collected from passengers entering the subway stations between 12:32 a. m. and 5:28 a. m., but payment will be made as on surface cars, and regular transfer checks will be used between Park and Scollay stations.

Lines to be operated to Park Street station, entering the subway at the junction of Broadway and Tremont Streets, are: Milton, Neponset, City Point, South Boston via Broadway, Ashmont and Norfolk Streets, Dorchester, Grove Hall, Cleary Square, Hyde Park, Newton Corner, Cypress Street, Brookline, Lake Street, Reservoir via Beacon Street; Chestnut Hill via Ipswich Street; Jamaica Plain, Watertown and Milton, Dorchester Avenue, and South Boston early a. m. trips.

The Orient Heights and Chelsea night cars will run in the East Boston Tunnel to Scollay Square station under, and the Devonshire street station of the East Boston Tunnel will be closed.

The Harvard square, Cambridge Bridge night car will run over the surface to the junction of Court and Sudbury streets, from which point passengers may transfer to and from cars in the subway.

Night cars from Brighton, Brookline and the Back Bay district will run via Boylston, Berkeley and Tremont streets.

The general Czechoslovakian coal strike, which has completely stopped coal and partially coke production, is now in its sixth week, and threatens serious industrial results, says acting Commercial Attaché H. L. Groves, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

A reduction in production of the chief Czechoslovakian industries will probably result if this strike is continued. An embargo has been placed on all domestic coal stocks by the Government, and sales are permitted only by special license.

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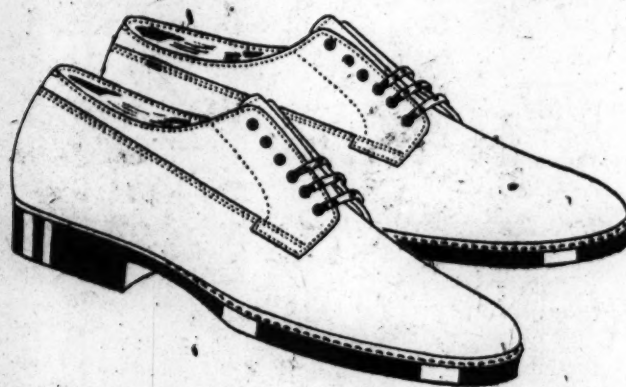
Silk Stockings

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THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND

JANE ADDAMS FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Bertha von Suttner, in 1905, is Only Woman Who Has Hitherto Received This Distinction

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—As possible candidates for this year's Nobel peace prize to be awarded by the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Storting on Dec. 10 a number of names of world-wide reputation have been mentioned.

The candidacy of Jane Addams, which was put forward first in Sweden, then in England, has gained much popularity in this country, where Jane Addams' personality and work were well known even before her visit here in December last year. Besides Elsa Brändström, the Swedish "Angel of Siberia," she is the only woman mentioned as a possible candidate for this year's peace prize. Although the names of the candidates recommended to the Nobel committee from all over the world are kept as a deep secret, there is reason to believe that the candidacy of former President Harding is considered, as well as that of Secretary Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Prof. J. M. Keynes, Premier Nitti and the Swedish mayor, Carl Lindhagen.

A heavy book weighing several kilograms bound in red saffian and containing 64,274 signatures under a petition for the award of the peace prize to Carl Lindhagen has been presented to the Nobel committee by the Swedish people.

When the present writer some time ago visited Ellen Key, the great Swedish authoress and pacifist, she expressed her warmest sympathy for the Jane Addams candidacy, saying:

I sincerely wish that Jane Addams may be awarded the peace prize, not because of what she has done for peace, but because of all that she has undergone in making for it. But, first of all, I want the prize to be given to Dr. Frederic Perrière in Geneva.

The candidacy of Dr. Perrière has been discussed for some time and now the International Committee of the Red Cross and the department of law at the University of Genève have unanimously agreed upon Dr. Perrière as a peace prize candidate by virtue of his exceptionally fine work for international relief and world brotherhood.

Dr. Perrière is the founder and leader of the Agence des Prisonniers de Guerre re Genève, which he conducted from 1914 to 1918, resigning from his medical work and devoting himself to this welfare work without any financial compensation. He had men and women assistants, among them Romain Rolland, who holds the Nobel prize for literature, and who thus became a close observer of Dr. Perrière's unselfishness and charity.

Bertha von Suttner is the only woman who as yet has been awarded the peace prize. She received it in 1905. The following Americans are peace prize winners: President Roosevelt (1906), Elihu Root (1913), and President Wilson (1919). During the war the prizes of 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1918 were set aside for the special fund. The prize of 1920 was awarded to Léon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations; the prize of 1921 was divided between Premier Branting of Sweden and Chr. L. Lange of Norway, general secretary of the Interparliamentary World Union at Bruxelles. Last year's prize was awarded to Fridtjof Nansen, the distinguished Norwegian Arctic explorer, in recognition of his great humanitarian work as High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

LIVERPOOL TO TUNNEL UNDER RIVER MERSEY

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Liverpool has under consideration a scheme for a tunnel under the River Mersey to connect with Birkenhead on the south side. The consulting engineers considered that a bridge was out of the question. The cost, over £10,000,000 would be prohibitive, and a bridge with such a span as 3600 feet had never yet been built. So they recommend a main tunnel under the river with an internal diameter of 44 feet. There would be two branch exit tunnels at each end. At the Liverpool end one of these would serve heavy dock traffic, and the other tramway services and lighter fast traffic. On the south side one would serve Birkenhead and the other Seacombe and Wallasey.

The tunnel would be made of cast iron lined with concrete and would form a continuation of, and be connected with main thoroughfares, on each side. The cost is estimated at about £6,000,000. The alternative to a bridge or tunnel is an improvement of the ferry services. The promoters of the tunnel scheme, however, point out that it would form a link with, and be part of, the national highways, and that therefore the Government might be asked to contribute half the cost. About 40 per cent of the total cost, they say, would be spent on labor, and work would be provided for many men and many trades.

NEW MATCH INDUSTRY TO START IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—During the past four years the average import of matches into India increased very greatly, despite a 100 per cent duty on them. Many small factories started, but failed or got into difficulties, not through any inherent trouble, but because of the unsuitable sites and machinery chosen, and also because an adequate supply of suitable wood was not obtained, the owners being ignorant of the proper methods of making matches, and purchasing inferior materials.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa is assisting factory owners by appointing an expert to investigate and submit a report. This expert will examine the forests for available woods and will advise as to factory sites and make plans for a model factory. It is hoped by this means to establish the match industry in India.

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in attractive small sizes

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small sizes, in beautiful wine-red and mahogany tones; one of the choicest weaves of the East

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800 Persian Rugs

3½x6 feet, in rich colorings, from Siestan; purchased by B. Altman & Co.'s buyers in the great market of Peshawar

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300 Oriental Rugs

from 10x14 feet to 14x20 feet; the finest specimens that the looms of the East produce

\$390.00 to 1,900.00

RUSSIA SECURES OPTION ON COTTON

**Turkistan Peasants Have Again
Started Its Cultivation, Which
Gave Place to Grain in War**

TASHKENT, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—On the economic maps of Russia, Turkistan is always labeled cotton. This arid country of deserts and steppes, watered by irrigation, provides excellent soil for cotton plantations, and, before the war, the average yearly production amounted to 300,000 tons. During the early years of the revolution, Turkistan was completely cut off from Russia, and the market for cotton disappeared. The peasants, unable to get anything in exchange for their cotton, began to plant grain.

This year the Russian Government, spurred by the desperate need of the textile factories for raw material, made a strenuous effort to develop the maximum production of cotton. A cotton committee was organized, consisting of representatives of the Supreme Economic Council, the textile industry, and the cotton-producing republics. This committee was commissioned to stimulate the planting of cotton and to buy up the crop after it was harvested. By furnishing the peasants with credit in the shape of seeds and grain the committee secured an option on about 90 per cent of the cotton that was planted in Turkistan. The results of its work were described in the following way by Mr. Lubimov, the head of the committee:

We anticipate a crop of approximately 40,000 tons of cleaned cotton in Turkistan. Bokhara will furnish about 15,000 and Khiva 5,000. Several thousand tons of cleaned cotton will come

from Azerbaijan and Armenia, and the committee has sent agents into Persia to buy up part of its crop there. These results are still far behind pre-war figures of production, but they represent a big advance over last year. The Turkistan peasants have really started planting cotton again, and the work of the committee is a guarantee that the cotton will reach the Government factories directly, without the interference of any private middlemen.

The committee has organized a large number of local cotton companies, which arrange the actual buying of the cotton from the peasants. The 110,000 peasants in Turkistan who plant cotton are organized in co-operative societies, and these societies negotiate with the local cotton companies about the price. In the spring only a minimum price was set, for it was impossible to calculate the peasant's costs of production at that time. The final price will be just about the same as before the war— $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of grain in exchange for every pound of uncleaned cotton. The cotton is sold to the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, which distributes it among the factories.

Besides paying for the cotton in paper rubles or chervonets (gold banknotes) the cotton committee is making arrangements to have large quantities of goods brought into Turkistan, so that the peasants can buy something for their money. For instance, 130,000 tons of grain is being sent in by Khleboexport, the state organization for buying grain. The All-Russian Textile Syndicate will send 50,000 yards of manufactured textile goods. By arrangement with the co-operative and various trusts the committee is also bringing into Turkistan 20,000 head of cattle, 310 carloads of metal products, 300 carloads of lumber, 150 carloads of dishes, 100 carloads of sugar, 40 carloads of rubber, and 32 carloads of tea. In this way the peasants will get tangible goods in exchange for their cotton.

One effect of the improved cotton production will be to make Russia more independent of American cotton. Last year the Russian textile industry purchased 25,000 tons of American cotton. This year the amount will be perhaps 16,000 tons. After this, especially if we are able to improve our irrigation facilities, we hope to supply the needs of our industry from our own cotton production.

Danish Woman With Long Armenian Record Gives Evidence in Geneva

**Teaching Children in Dr. Lepsius' Orphanage, She
Evolved Phonetic System Used All Over Mesopotamia**

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Karen Jeppe, who came to Geneva to give evidence before the League of Nations on the work she has been doing for the past 12 months among deported Armenians

is always a great help in spreading the news of my reception house at Aleppo. Friendly chauffeurs haunt the districts where the women are imprisoned, not only in the towns, but also in the open country, on the chance of getting into communication with them.



Miss Karen Jeppe
Who, in Aleppo, Aided Many Armenian Women and Children to Escape
From Turkish Harms and the Tents of Nomads

women and children, has had over 20 years' experience of Armenians and of the Near East. Danish by birth, and a teacher by inclination, when still a young woman she went to Urfu, in Mesopotamia, to assist Dr. Lepsius in his well-known work of succoring the hapless Armenians. There she spent several years teaching Armenian children in Dr. Lepsius' orphanage, instructing them in various handicrafts, and evolving her own system of phonetics in teaching the Armenian language, which was later adopted in Armenian schools over the whole of Mesopotamia. She also trained a number of Armenian teachers to carry on work in the district.

This quiet educational work, however, was fatally interrupted by the war, and the attempt to relieve the terrible sufferings of the Armenians from 1915 onward demanded all Miss Jeppe's powers of endurance. In 1921 she went to Aleppo, a Syrian town under the French protectorate, and it was here she commenced her dauntless work of assisting Armenian women and children to escape from the Turkish harem and the tents of the nomads, many of whom they had been imprisoned for so many years. Speaking of her work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Jeppe said:

The work is slow, and always very difficult. In Constantinople it has been possible to enter the Moslem houses and orphanages where Christian women and children were detained, and take them away by force, but in Aleppo we have to work by less obvious methods and the utmost care. One of our greatest hindrances is the false information disseminated among captives by their Moslem gaurds, who try to prevent the women from escaping by telling them that all their people are dead, so that there is nobody left to receive them, or else they assure the women that their own people will kill them if they come out from the harems, because they have become Moslems. Confidence, therefore, has to be restored before we can begin to help the women at all.

All sorts of ingenious methods are adopted, in order to get into communication with the captives. Armenian sol-

low-workers in a great and common national undertaking. The less the Government interfered with the actual work of private business, the better it would be for all concerned.

On the question of costly and mischievous state enterprises, the Premier has the sorry experience of other parts of Australia to guide him—or warn him. In New South Wales there was an accumulated loss on the Government timber mills to the end of June of £266,916. In four state enterprises, Queensland has lost, according to the latest figures, £501,256. These include cattle stations, produce agency, cannery and fish supply. In Queensland maladministration has destroyed the State's credit, and no money can be raised in the London market.

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DANES RETURN FROM GREENLAND

**Expedition Has Proved Loyalty
of Greenlanders to Denmark**

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish delegation of legislators have returned from their visit to Greenland, having sailed some 7000 miles, of which about half comes upon the Greenland coast. The delegation called at about 50 colonies and settlements, from Kraul's Harbor in the north, to Nanortalik in the south, the latter place being located between Inlianahab and Cape Farewell.

All are agreed that the trip has been most satisfactory and in every

respect has answered its purpose. The director of the Greenland trading department emphasizes the "friendly reception the natives everywhere accorded the delegation. The visit has unquestionably been of much importance, and the Greenlanders see in it the promise of a closer connection with Denmark. There seems to be one feeling throughout Greenland: "As close to Denmark as possible!"

Denmark has now, through 200 years, worked for the welfare of Greenland, and the work will be continued along the same main lines.

The visitors were edified at the great loyalty of the Greenlanders, which has been further strengthened by the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark. The fishing industry is progressing, and as a result the Eskimos have more money to spend on their dwellings, and they are on the whole intelligent. It is desirable that they should be further trained as carpenters, bricklayers, and joiners, so that they themselves can build their houses.

The whaling industry, which has somewhat receded, will no doubt be advanced again. On the other hand, the proposed keeping of sheep on an extensive scale and of erecting large sheep farms did not appear so promising. Of the Danish industries, cryolite and graphite, the former is flourishing and new plant is being installed for the latter. The whaling and seals appear to be doing well at sea, and the Greenlanders must build bigger boats for the purpose. Far more bricks and wood are used for building purposes and they are abandoning their mud huts. Several works of some importance are being carried out by the Danish authorities, among them a quay of considerable importance at Inlianahab, and a large house for the fishing industry at Frederikshaab.



Reasonable Josie

In the west the sun was setting,
Eastward all the shadows lay.
On the path a caterpillar lay,
Journeyed on an eastward way.

Maybe out to do an errand,
Coming back to his abode,
And his caterpillar shadow
Went ahead along the road.

IT IS when we have nothing particular to do that we think of the oddest things. Josie sat on the lowest step of the back porch, with her feet on the gravel walk, and had nothing in particular to do. It was a little late to begin doing anything in particular, and a little too early to be called in to supper. If she had been a little younger she would have scuffed her little shoes in the gravel, and that would have been something. But it had once been explained to her that, when you wear out as many shoes as you do just walking and running about in them, it is rather foolish to keep on wearing them out when you are sitting down. When Josie had thought this well over, it seemed sensible, so from then on she didn't scuff her shoes. The sun was setting, and a flat Josie-shadow lay on the steps beside her.

Presently Josie saw a large, stout, brown caterpillar hurrying along the

path, only, as everybody knows, even when a caterpillar is in a great hurry, there is plenty of time to look at him.

Hurry, Mr. Caterpillar.
Hurry on your way.
Or you won't get home until
Later in the day.
Almost Caterpillar waits.
The supper table's set.
So get along upon your way
As fast as you can get.

Then Josie thought of an odd thing. "I believe," said Josie out loud to herself, "that a caterpillar thinks he is pushing his shadow. And that isn't so unreasonable either, because the first time I saw my shadow I thought it was something else." Josie, as you have seen by her not scuffing her shoes, had a reasonable mind, and it did look as if the caterpillar thought he was pushing his shadow. "I think I will make believe," said Josie, "that Mrs. Caterpillar wants a new rug for the parlor, and Mr. Caterpillar thinks he has found one; and is real pleased to think how pleased she will be when he gets it home. Of course that is a silly thing to think, but a shadow does look something like a rug when it doesn't move round."

Hurry, Mr. Caterpillar.
Home is far ahead.
The little Caterpillars
Have had their milk and bread.
The little Caterpillars
By now are sound asleep.
So hurry on your homeward way
As fast as you can creep.

So the caterpillar hurried and hurried and hurried along, stout and brown, and pushing his shadow as hard as he could. And Josie watched him almost out of sight before she was called in to supper.

"I hope," said Josie out loud to herself, "that he gets home before dark, because, when the sun goes down, he will think he has lost his nice new rug."

Good night, Mr. Caterpillar.
Hurry while you may.
Soon it will be after dark.
And hard to find your way.
Your wife has made a biscuit.
The dough is in the pan.
So hurry on your homeward way
As quickly as you can.

CROATIAN SEPARATIST LEADER INSISTS HIS POLICY IS PACIFIC

**Popular Chief Will Summon Parliament If Elections Give
Him Majority and King Refuses to Call Him**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Oct. 1.—Stjepan Raditch (Stephan Raditch), the Croatian Separatist leader, who disappeared suddenly from Jugoslavia a short time ago and turned up with dramatic suddenness in London a few weeks later, recently gave an interview, in French, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Raditch has come to England to enlist the sympathies of the British public on behalf of Croatia. Afterward he intends to go to France and Italy for the same purpose. Italy's ambition to extend her empire to the eastern shores of the Adriatic has weighed strongly with Mr. Raditch in preventing him from listening to the blandishments of the Macedonians, who would have him join with them in trying to overthrow the present régime in Jugoslavia by force of arms. "What happened when Poland let herself be drawn into civil war?" he asked. "She was partitioned—torn limb from limb."

A Pacific Policy
Far from wishing for civil war, Mr. Raditch insists that his policy is altogether pacific. Already, he declares, his party is the strongest single party in the state, and at the next elections he expects, with the help of the minority delegates from Montenegro, Bosnia, and elsewhere, to have an absolute majority in the Jugoslavian Parliament. If his hopes are realized he will call on the Serbian King to summon him to form a ministry at Belgrade. If the King should refuse, he says that he will himself take the step of summoning the Parliament to meet at the Croatian capital, Zagreb, and decide there a future course of action. He will not admit fear of military intervention should he go and as more than 40 per cent of the army is composed of Croats, who are, he says, to a man loyal to his cause. He has no complaint to make against the external boundaries of the Jugoslavian state, but only against its internal constitution.

That there are colossal difficulties in the way of attaining his ideal of free trade, no militarism, and the rule of the people, Mr. Raditch admitted at once. Apart from the danger of exciting the cupidity of foreign powers, there is, for example, the question of the oath of allegiance to the Serbian King. "It is the King who should swear to be loyal to his people," he declared, "not the people to the King." He hastened to add that where the power of the monarch was limited by custom, by society, or by law, the situation was different, but declared that in Jugoslavia there was at present no such limitation.

Though the Serbs are essentially monarchist and the Croats republican, Mr. Raditch did not think there would be any insurmountable difficulty in devising a method by which the two peoples could remain a united state and yet each preserve the form of government which they preferred. Indeed, he evidently looked forward to a time, not very far distant, when not only Serbs and Croats,

but Bulgars, Russians and all other Slavs, should form a united pan-Slav federation. Meanwhile, as between Serbs and Croats, there was the great influence of a common language drawing them together in spite of present differences. A common religion there is not, and Mr. Raditch regrets it. But he would separate religion from politics, for the Croats are Roman Catholics, and the upper clergy—not the parish priests—life, he declares, supporting the present régime in Jugoslavia, which means that the movement of which Mr. Raditch is head must maintain itself in direct opposition to the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

No Doubt of Result
Of the issue of his struggle, Mr. Raditch has no doubt at all, though he sees a need for great circumspection. He said:

We are absolutely unanimous, and our policy is reasonable, for it is founded on the needs of the great mass of the population who are peasants. Peasants are not Communists. They respect private property. They are cautious. Above all, though they will resist aggression, they are not themselves aggressive. And our Croatian peasants are in addition intelligent. There is not one under the age of 40 who is illiterate. Not one.

This, then, is Mr. Raditch's program, in so far as it could be formulated during a couple of hours' rapid conversation in a tongue foreign both to interviewer and interviewee. Visionary and yet practical, combative and yet peaceful, separatist and yet not separatist, both the man and his policy present a strange enigma to the lay western-thought unversed in the intricacies of Balkan and semi-Balkan politics.

Mr. Raditch professed himself as unalterably pacifist, and his sincerity when he thus professed himself was quite apparent. Whether he can hold in check the turbulent elements which surround him or whether the march of events will cause him to throw in his lot with them is a matter of grave importance, and is, moreover, one which is likely to be decided within the course of the next few months.

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—On the day of the latest census, the number of voters in the Syrian Federation amounts only to 55,070. This low figure is attributed to the large number of emigrants who are living in other countries.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO AID DRY WORK

Rhode Island Association Goes
on Record as Opposed to Un-
due Leniency to Violators

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (Special).—Practical assistance to federal and other officials in the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, through the Bible classes of men and women, was recommended by the Rhode Island Sunday School Association at the closing session of its annual convention here yesterday. The convention went on record as strongly opposed to any undue leniency toward lawbreakers and in favor of participation of the United States in the World Court of Justice.

Other resolutions commended Harry C. Sheldon, prohibition director for Rhode Island, and his assistants, the Attorney-General and his staff and Gov. William S. Flynn for "the good work done toward cleaning up gambling places in the State and enforcement of the prohibition amendment." It was voted to continue the work of education in the Sunday schools on the harmful effects of alcoholic liquors and other narcotics, especially cigarettes.

The peace resolution says: "With world conditions chaotic as they are, with wars in progress and more imminent, with the nations at large involved by selfish purposes and dominated by absolute designs, we believe that the time has come for the United States of America to join the nations of the world in this attempt to supplant the arbitrament of war in the settlement of international disputes by judicial pronouncement through the World Court of Justice."

We therefore urge upon all our churches the wisdom of arousing, and crystallizing a sentiment in our State in favor of America's active participation in this world enterprise. We further urge upon our youth the need of instruction for our youth in the principles of world peace, that the forthcoming generation may be able to face intelligently and with Christlike spirit the task of building the commonwealth of God among the nations of the world.

These officers were elected: President, John W. Davidson, Providence; vice-president, Mrs. James D. Dingwell, Pawtucket; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Providence; treasurer, David P. Moulton, Providence; auditor, William H. Worrall, Providence (re-elected).

Delegates Promise Help

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—The Massachusetts Sunday School Association, at the closing session of its annual convention last night, adopted a resolution declaring for the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the delegates pledged themselves to work untiringly to place the State in full accord with the Federal enforcement and to develop a public sentiment that shall brook no trifling with the law.

Arthur H. Merritt of Dorchester was elected president to succeed the Rev. Charles C. P. Miller of Millbury. The Rev. A. Sidney Lovett of Boston was chosen recording secretary as the successor of the Rev. J. R. Kennedy of Lowell. Vice-presidents elected were: Bay region, the Rev. E. E. Alken, Boston; Central region, Sidney R. Porter, Newton Center; Southeast region, Harry E. Dodge, Fall River; Northeast region, the Rev. John Reid, Peabody; Worcester region, the Rev. C. C. P. Miller, Millbury; Greenfield region, the Rev. A. G. Mow, Northfield; Springfield region, Robert C. Parker, Westfield; Pittsfield region, the Rev. Maurice J. Levy, Pittsfield.

MUSIC

Triangle Male Chorus

Last evening the Triangle Male Chorus, assisted by May Peterson, soprano, and John Hermann, tenor, organized a concert in Symphony Hall. The Triangle Male Chorus is composed of Swedish singing societies from Worcester, Providence and Boston, and is conducted by Ernest France and Oscar Ekeberg, who deserve the highest praise for the results they have achieved with these singers. The chorus sings with the greatest variety of music, from an almost inaudible pianissimo to a resounding fortissimo, with a fine sense of rhythm and with a truly beautiful quality of tone. Added to this is an enthusiasm on the part of the singers for their work which is particularly commendable. The chorus sang in English as well as in Swedish, and the diction in the former case was excellent in every way. It was so in the pieces sung in the latter language as well. Miss Peterson sang songs of little particular musical interest. Mr. Loud played admirably.

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Chailapin.
Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Sistine Chapel Choir of Rome.
Friday afternoon, Oct. 19, and Saturday evening, Oct. 20, the second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Elisabeth Rethberg as soloist in Beethoven's "Ah, perfido" and in Elisebeth's aria from "Tannhauser." The orchestra will play Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 3 in E minor, Schubert's "Habeneria" and the overture to Smetana's "The Bartered Bride."
Friday evening, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall, a joint recital by Edith Mason, soprano, and Albert Spalding, violinist, for the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund.
Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano music by Rudolph Ganz.
Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by De Pachmann, playing Beethoven's Sonatas, "Pathétique," and pieces by Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Liszt.
Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Willy Burnstein, violinist.
On the same evening, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Marguerite Morgan.
Thursday evening, Oct. 25, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Nicola Kassman.
Friday afternoon, Oct. 26, and Saturday evening, Oct. 27, in Symphony Hall, the third pair of concerts, by the Bos-

ton Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.
Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital, by Marion Kingsbury, soprano, whose program includes unfamiliar pieces, by English and Scandinavian composers.
Sunday afternoon, Oct. 28, in Symphony Hall, a song recital, by Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Sunday evening, Oct. 28, in Symphony Hall, a concert, by the Risk University, "Jubilee Singers."

Monday evening, Oct. 29, at the Boston Opera House, Paviola opens a week's engagement.
Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 30, and Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a pair of concerts for young people, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with a program including Weber's "Freischütz" overture, a Bach air and Gavotte, Beethoven's fifth "Prometheus" ballet, Smetana's "The Moldau," Scherzo from Tchaikowsky's fifth symphony, excerpts from Ravel's "Mother Goose," and Berlioz's "Rakocsky March."

Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, English pianist.
Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, and Saturday evening, Nov. 3, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Mijla Nikisch as soloist.
Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano music, by Ethel Leginska.

TEMPLARS READY FOR ANNIVERSARY

Tremont Temple Vesper Service
to Open De Molay Ceremonies

A vesper service in Tremont Temple, Sunday, Oct. 21, will mark the beginning of the seventy-fifth anniversary of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars. A feature of the celebration will be a parade with several Masonic bodies in line. These will include the following:

Boston Commandery, Aleppo Temple Band, De Molay Commandery, Richmond Commandery of Richmond, Va., De Molay Commandery of Washington, D. C., Richard Couer de Lion Preceptory of Montreal, Commandery of St. Andrew of Richmond, Va., Pilgrim Commandery, Palestine Commandery, St. Bernard Commandery, Hugh de Payens Commandery, St. Omer Commandery, Joseph Warren Commandery, William Parkman Commandery, Gethsemane Commandery of Newton, Beausant Commandery and Cambridge Commandery.

The religious service of the anniversary is in charge of a committee comprising Em. Sir Charles W. Kidder, Sir Luther Greenleaf and Sir Arthur H. Merritt.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, the seventy-fifth anniversary convocation will be held in Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple, the ceremonies starting at 2 o'clock, with a banquet at 6 o'clock. Beginning at 8, commemorative exercises will be held in Ionic Hall.
On Thursday, Oct. 25, at 6 p.m., there will be a reception to the invited officers, to Governor Cox and the invited guests.

THEATERS

Tony Sarg's Marionettes

at Steinert Hall

Strongly favoring of that sublimated vaudeville, the Chauve-Souris, was the Friday "milkman's matinee" for children, even to the bit of popeline and the wooden soldiers. But Mr. Sarg's forgettable automatons are more wooden than the puppets themselves. Perhaps it is easier for marionettes to play a scene of terror and animals. They star in animal roles.

The Dresden figures descending from their Dresden clock to the chimera of the xylophone and returning at the stroke of 12, after a song which might better have been a minuet, or an attempt at one, pleased the children.
"Little Red Riding Hood" proceeded for two scenes in part-pantomime, but when it came to the last act, the stirring dialogue of the ears, the eyes and the mouth simply could not be left out. "Hansel and Gretel" was somewhat disappointing. Mr. Sarg could make more of this play, using more of Humperdinck's music and sticking closer to the story. Instead of introducing an extraneous gnome, to Grete's trill-music, and replacing the sleep fairy and her lovely song by an eerie and meaningless hobgoblin. True, there was a hint of the good fairy in a phrase or two of song, but why couldn't she have appeared? Though the plot be slender, "Hansel and Gretel" could be extended into a play of more artistic unity and beauty even to the elbowing out of some of the vaudeville that surrounds it.
Perhaps it was the old barn in Macdougall Alley, and the novelty of the puppets, but something of the delicacy of those first performances of "The Rose and the Ring" seems a little lost in these later years, although the puppets have grown in accomplishment. However, these impressions do not really matter. The children had a hugely good time.

MAINE RED MEN

ELECT GREAT SACHEM

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—Frank W. Meserve of this city was elected Great Sachem of the Great Council of Maine, Improved Order of Red Men at its annual meeting here yesterday. Thomas W. Milton of Kittery was elected Great Keeper of Wampum to succeed George W. Parker of this city, who retires after five years.
Mrs. Cora M. Plafsted of this city was elected Great Pocahontas of the Great Council of Maine, degree of Pocahontas, at the annual session. Greetings from the Great Council of the United States were extended to both councils by Charles E. Pass of Harrisburg, Pa., Great Senior Sagamore of the Great Council.

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SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE LEADS CONNECTICUT DRY DRIVE

End to "Compromise and Soft Judgment" Seen in Result
of Series of County Conferences

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13 (Special).—Vigorous enforcement of the prohibition law in all its phases and an end to "compromise and soft judgment" in the courts of the State, are promised as the result of a series of county conferences which have been held at the instance of George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Connecticut State Supreme Court.

The effect of this policy is already being felt. Jail sentences are being imposed in the lower courts on flag offenders, heavier jail sentences are being meted out to second offenders, while the principals in more flagrant violations are summarily bound over to the Superior Court.

The county conferences were attended in the respective county seats by officials charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law. Speaking of his reason for calling these conferences, Chief Justice Wheeler said:

"It occurred to me that if all law-enforcing officers in our state pulled together, and enforced the law more uniformly, and more forcefully, we could do a great deal to stay the growing disrespect for law. It is for that reason and for the accomplishment of that end that these county conferences are being held."

Public Opinion Needed

The officers of the law cannot enforce this law fully unless we can get public opinion to support it better than it is now doing. There must be more continued and more courageous support from the God-fearing and God-loving people of this Commonwealth, from those who place the law of the land above the gratification of their beliefs. The law enforcement machinery of our courts will try to do their duty. I ask the moral forces of the State to get together and go to work. We need their help. Let us all remember, among all our national possessions, there is no single one so precious to the people of the United States as their national Constitution.

At every county conference, the officials called together by Chief Justice Wheeler adopted resolutions pledging themselves to carry out his recommendations. That the stand thus taken by the enforcement officers was no mere gesture they have lost no time in demonstrating. In Hartford, for example, Judge George H. Day announced in police court on the afternoon following the Hartford County conference that the policy of sending first offenders in liquor cases to jail would be adopted in the court at once, and proceeded to sentence five offenders to jail.

The conference held in Hartford may be accepted as typical. Chief Justice Wheeler's address to the officials fired them with enthusiasm, and Hugh M. Alcorn, State's attorney for the county, was moved to say that the conference marked the end of compromise and soft judgment in the county.

Officials Go on Record

Resolutions adopted at this conference may also be accepted as typical. The officials went on record as endorsing previous action on the matter of imposing severe sentences taken by Superior Court judges and State's attorneys, and pledged to carry out the vigorous policy as adopted.

The resolutions followed: Resolved: That this conference heartily approves of and adopts the recommendations and suggestions made by the Honorable George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut with a view to securing a better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the statute of this State passed in its aid. And Further, That we approve of the action and procedure as adopted by the Superior Court judges and the State's attorneys of the State in disposing of crimes in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and our statute in its aid.

And Further, That we hereby express our purpose to shape our official acts in accordance with those of the Superior Court judges and State's attorneys.

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Jersey Silk Petticoats are just as popular as ever and at this special price you will find a wonderful assortment of shades, plain or trimmed in various novel ways.

Uniform Enforcement
And be it further resolved, That it is the conviction of this conference that there should be a more uniform and forceful enforcement of this amendment and our statute and that all found guilty of trafficking in or transporting liquor should, as a general rule, be given jail sentences and that the more flagrant of these criminals should be bound over to the Superior Court.

And be it further resolved, That we record our conviction that this amendment and our statute cannot be fully enforced until we have a better public opinion in its support, therefore, we earnestly ask all citizens to stand behind the constitution and to resist its infraction and flaunting by high or low. Let us take to heart the words of President Harding in his address at St. Louis, June 28: "Ours must be a law-abiding republic, and reverence and obedience must spring from the influential and the leaders among men, as well as obedience from the humble citizen, else the temple will collapse."

In addition to providing for jail sentences for first offenders, the new enforcement policy calls for a sentence of six months in jail for second offenders who have generally been let off before with a \$200 or \$300 fine and a maximum of 30 days in jail. A second offender under the law may be given six months in jail on each count so that a person convicted of keeping, selling, and reputation may be sent to jail by the police court for a year and a half.

Maximum Penalties

The new order provides that the more flagrant of second and third offenders be bound over to the Superior Court so that the limit of fines and sentences that the police and other lower courts may impose will not enable the violator to escape the maximum penalty. The usual fine of the second offender, from \$200 to \$300, may be raised to \$1000 in the Superior Court; of the third offender, the usual \$600 fine and 90 days in jail may be increased to \$2000 and two years on each count.

Under the new policy hardly a transportation case will be tried in the police court. The cases will be bound over to the Superior Court where a fine of \$2000 and two years in prison may be imposed on each count. Only physical disability or mental incompetence will absolve convicted violators from jail sentences, officials said.

WOMAN A FACTOR IN ENDING STRIKE IN TEXTILE MILLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (Special).—Settlement of the strike of 900 operatives in the Warwick Mills at Centerville was due in a large measure to the activities of Miss Anna Weinstein, commissioner of conciliation of Labor, who took a leading part in the negotiations and who was loudly applauded by the strikers at the mass meeting last night at which it was voted to accept the terms submitted by the company after a conference in

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which Miss Weinstein was a participant.
The text of the agreement follows: A committee of the workers representing any department shall have the right to take up all grievances for the purpose of adjustment, first with their immediate superiors, then in case of failure to reach an agreement, the matter shall be taken up with the agent.
Any inequalities with reference to distribution of looms will be taken up immediately and adjusted by a committee of the workers and representatives of the mills.
An increase of 15 per cent will be granted the weavers on styles 2207, 2349, and 2440.
The committee is to secure a price list for new Bedford mills for any other competitors, and the Warwick Mills agrees to meet the prices of the highest.
All price rates are to be posted.

LAW DEFENDERS TO HOLD SESSION

Public Interest League to Hear
Judge F. E. Thompson

Tendencies toward bureaucracy and governmental control over individual liberties as will provide the subject of discussion at a meeting to be held in Ford Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 25, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Public Interest League.

The league, a civic organization, was formed eight years ago with the main purpose of defending the Constitution of the United States and opposing the passage of bureaucratic and Socialistic legislation.
Judge Floyd E. Thompson, chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois, will speak on "Twentieth Century Governmental Tendencies," with particular reference to bureaucracy, paternalism and intolerance. Judge Thompson is president of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association.

Another speaker will be Captain W. B. Estes of New York, a member of the Intelligence section of the United States Army in the World War, and a prisoner in Moscow for more than a year. He will speak on the subject of "Russian Propaganda in the United States."

Charles L. Underhill, representative from Massachusetts, will preside. The meeting will be open to the public, but tickets entitling the holder to a reserved seat may be obtained by application at the office of the League, 280 Dartmouth Street.

WRENTHAM CELEBRATES

WRENTHAM, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—Wrentham observed its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary as a town yesterday. Public exercises opened in the morning with addresses by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and others. There was a parade in the afternoon and an historical pageant in the evening. Towns taking part in the parade were Plainville, Foxboro, Franklin, Dedham, Walpole and Millis, all of which were once entirely or partly in the town of Wrentham.

LOAN FOR RAISIN GROWERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A syndicate of California bankers has advanced \$1,500,000 to Sun Maid Raisin Growers on acceptances as part of a promised \$5,000,000.

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WOMEN PLEDGE AID TO UPHOLD DRY LAW

Spokesman to Assure Governors
of Support to Any Sound Law
Enforcement Program

Support of the women of the United States will be pledged by Mrs. Edward Franklin White, general chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, to any sound program for law enforcement that may be decided upon at the governors' conference called by President Coolidge for next Saturday. She will carry this message to the governors of the United States at their annual convention to be held next Friday at French Lick, Ind., which she has been invited to address, Mrs. William Tilton, editor for the committee announced at the Boston office today.

Mrs. White will present to each Governor a copy of the committee's book, "Save America," which contains a program for law enforcement activities to be carried on by clubs, churches and other organizations.

Although it has been out but two weeks the first edition of the book already is exhausted and a second edition is under way.

In addition to her chairmanship of the women's committee, Mrs. White is chairman of the legislative department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and Deputy Attorney-General for Indiana. She will tell the governors that the women of the United States are determined that prohibition shall be enforced in that country and will do all in their power to secure it.

They are already organized to that end and are actively at work on an intensive campaign that is intended to result in removing from office every "wet" official in that country and put in his place a man or woman who is "dry" and will use all the power of his office to secure the enforcement of the "dry" laws.

They are convinced that the great mass of the people are really in favor of prohibition enforcement and that the opposition is coming from a minority of selfishly interested persons who are distorting facts and spreading a false propaganda.

CROSSING PROTECTION SOUGHT

The Automobile Legal Association is advocating action by the legislatures of the different states for greater protection at railroad grade crossings by means of a more efficient warning signal than the obsolete bell, which can hardly be heard above the noise of an automobile engine. An automatic electric wig-wag signal and gong is one type urged for those crossings which have no attendant.

McDONALD RAIL PLAN SUPPORTED

Maine Chamber Council Rejects
Storrow Report

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—The executive council of the State Chamber of Commerce yesterday voted to back the McDonald plan of railroad consolidation. Details were completed for the conference at Augusta next Friday.

The McDonald plan would consolidate the Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central railroads, and the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with the New York Central lines, thus giving Maine a trunk line to the west.

The Storrow plan had some supporters, but it was voted by a large majority to support the McDonald plan.

It was announced at the meeting that a letter had been received from the Mayor of Portland, Ore., to the effect that a coast-to-coast trip to Maine in 1924 was contemplated as a return visit for the one carried out by the Maine Chamber this year.

GUESTS TO SHARE CLUB'S DISCUSSION

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and the president and secretary of about 50 women's clubs, will be guests of honor of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club next Thursday afternoon when it will hold its opening meeting for this year at the Hotel Victoria. Its own new president, Mrs. Ruth F. Campbell, will preside.

Instead of a conventional entertainment the club plans to have a short parliamentary drill in which both members and guests may participate in order that the latter may understand the club's method of study.

TRIBUTE TO EXPLORERS

The Ex-Regents' Club, D. A. R., paid tribute to both Leif Ericsson and Christopher Columbus at its meeting in the Hotel Vendome yesterday. The Rev. Albert N. Gilbertson, of the Norse explorer, while a talk on Columbus was made by Miss Marion H. Brazier, who showed pictures of the house in France where the name "America" was first put on a map, in 1492.



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YANKEES OUT TO EVEN UP SERIES

Determined Ball Team Invades Polo Grounds, Home of the Giants, for Today's Game

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING
New York Nationals 2
New York Americans 1

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 13.—Back across the Harlem today came the New York Nationals and New York Americans to do battle in the fourth game of the 1923 World's Series. Awaiting at noon the appearance of the two teams, in the most crucial of this year's contest, were about 15,000 and 20,000 fans, who completely filled the small bleachers and more than half of the reserved seats of the double-decked grand stand. Several hundred of them stood in line part of the night and when the gates were thrown open the bleachers were quickly filled.

It was the nearest approach to summer weather that had been vouchsafed the series. The sun was warm, but it had to penetrate layers of mist and murk that settled over the oval enclosure, where the optimistic bleachers sat in shirtelevens.

There was not that feeling of abandonment about the early crowd that prevailed among those who saw the critical third game yesterday. That C. D. Stengel won for the Giants with a home run that fell just beyond the reach of G. H. Ruth into the crowds of the stadium right field.

The interest was more tense than on any other day. Those who came, thought that if the Giants who today, that once again the Yankees would be battling for lost cause tomorrow, and the realization of the great game battling ball club going down to defeat in such a close struggle, forced a note of solemnity into the amphitheater. Had the Giants been behind two games to one, the thought must have been the same.

When the military band swept into the soft undulations of a Strauss waltz, thousands just stared blankly ahead. A squad of Giants, under the came of Coach A. J. Dolan, came on the field about 12:15, but they failed where the suffocant were winning success. So the ball players went about their preparations listlessly, and spent most of their time watching the comedians chase the rainbows over the square of Yankees came on at 12:30 there was no cheering. They began to toss the ball with all the appearance of grim determination in their faces.

As game time approached, the sun weaved in and out of heavy clouds, and when it was submerged the sky over the amphitheater became dull gray. The flags atop the second tier flapped lazily in the light breeze that wasn't noticed on the playing field.

G. H. Ruth came onto the field unobserved and stopped to autograph a score card for W. M. Hunter, who stepped into the Yankee dugout, and moved off his team mates, who had been practicing, went in to sit at his side.

The Giants went through a long batting practice with W. M. Hunter, who tossed up some sharp curves. Pippas pitched to the Yankees in practice. There was a smart fielding workout, and the teams lined up for the fray.

J. W. Scott and Frank Chance were announced as the battery for the Giants and R. J. Shawkey and W. H. Schang for the Yankees. It was also announced that Pipp would play first base for the Yankees.

FIRST INNING
YANKEES—Witt singled past Bancroft. Dugan out to a fly to Snyder. Witt to bunt. Witt struck out. Witt was forced at second on Meusel's ground, Bancroft to Frisch. No runs, one hit, no errors.

GIANTS—Bancroft flied out to Meusel. Groh flied out to Ward. Frisch singled over Ward's head. Young singled into left. Frisch stopping at second. Meusel forced Witt. Ward to Scott. No runs, two hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING
YANKEES—Pipp singled over second base. Ward singled into center. Pipp grounded to second. Scott juggled Schang's sacrifice bunt and the bases were filled. Pipp and Ward scored on Scott's single to left.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—It was the Giants' turn to win yesterday. And it remained for C. D. Stengel, the newest of the "home-run kings," to bring this fact home to National League supporters. For, as in the opening game of the series, the Giants' center fielder brought victory to his team with a circuit drive, breaking a tie score and sending the Yankees down by a one-run margin. It is a great World's Series for this veteran Stengel, who shunted around in the recent past by this club and that in the National League, saved his greatest efforts for the biggest crowds that ever saw championship baseball played.

For today's contest, with the teams returned to the mammoth Bronx Stadium, attracted a throng of 65,490—exceeding Wednesday's paid attendance by more than 7000. The receipts today amounted to \$207,274, a record for any baseball game. The holiday atmosphere was there. As usual in this series, the fans displayed a degree of partisanship lack in all-New York encounters of former years. The opponents of the Yankees, N. N. and S. P. Jones, were applauded as every turn by their respective admirers, and deservedly so, for seldom in World's Series history has such effective box work been seen as these sterling veterans put forth today.

In the matter of the result only did N. N. outline his right-handed opponent. The Yankees hit the ball harder than the Nationals—making six hits to the Giants' four—and the box score does not tell the whole story, for several of the losing team's attempts were turned into outs through nothing but star action on the part of H. K. Groh, the world champions' diminutive third baseman. Groh, many believed, would cut very little figure in this series, inasmuch as R. C. Jackson, his understudy, had performed a very satisfactory task at third nearly all season long. But neither Jackson nor anyone else could have expected the veteran base guardian in the quality of play put up today at the far corner.

Stengel won the game, but it fell to the lot of Groh on three occasions to save H. Groh as N. N. pitching was the Yankees threatened early and late, and the American League fielders had no such difficult chances to handle as they themselves presented while at bat. On the other hand, some instances of Manager M. J. Huggins' tactical judgment seemed questionable, especially when he had W. H. Schang attempt a sacrifice in the fifth and when he removed Jones, normally a good hitter, in favor of Fred Hofmann in the eighth. The latter move did not prove disastrous, for L. J. Bush did not allow any Giants to reach base in the ninth, but neither did it add anything to the Yankee offensive.

Not a clean hit was made off Jones until the sixth inning, and up to that point only three of the "visiting" National Leagueers reached base. Groh, in the first, got on when L. E. Scott fumbled his easy grounder, and F. F. Frisch in the third bunted safely, in such a way as to put W. H. Schang ended the Giants' chances there. A pass to the always-dangerous Stengel opened the fifth, but G. L. Kelly kept up his World's Series reputation as a double-play hitter by grounding to the pitcher, who, aided by some speedy work on the part of Scott, started a two-play execution. In the sixth Frisch's second hit rolled past W. C. Pipp and out to right field. Capt. D. J. Bancroft, who was on first base at the time, advanced a notch, but Jones forced Ross Young to ground out, ending the inning.

Then came the seventh, and Stengel's home run. It was made on the fourth pitched ball, as the player had taken a strike and waited while two poor pitches sailed past. His hit traveled on a line into the right-field bleachers, just over the fence, and escaping G. L. Ruth, who had been watching it hardy more than a yard. With the exception of Frisch's single in the sixth, and another one-base drive by N. N. in the eighth, this home run was the only thing that looked like a clean hit off Jones all the afternoon.

But it was enough to spell defeat for the no-hit star, who seldom has displayed better form than he did today. Quite obviously Jones made a mistake in pitching to the Giant center fielder, having first tried to drive him back from the plate by putting two balls well inside, then sending one up and over the fence. The result was a double play, all too much to the determined center fielder's liking. As a "money player" Stengel has proved that he has few equals, and from now on in this series he will be taken quite as seriously as Ruth, with whom he stands tied for the series home run lead.

While the Giants as a team were finding their opposing pitcher easy in this respect, but, as usual, hard to score upon. Ruth singled to center in the first inning, but was left. Every baseman in the Yankees second waited until the count was three and two before offering at a pitch. None, however, received what he wanted, as Pipp flied to Kelly, A. L. Ward flied to Meusel, and even when a fly to Bancroft, N. N. showed great form in the third, when he caused Scott to ground to shortstop and Jones and L. J. Bush to strike out.

The fourth started auspiciously for the Huggins' nine. A. A. Dugan hit to right center for two bases, and Ruth went to first on four straight balls. But R. C. Meusel, his hit into right field, doubled Pipp to Frisch to Kelly, and Pipp's best was a grounder to the second baseman. Again in the fifth the Yankees started with a hit, but this time the pitcher sent a hand in keeping them scoreless.

Ward, who had singled, was forced on a fast play on Schang's bunt toward first. Scott's infield hit, which followed, put Schang on second base, but Jones' grounder to Frisch was caught by a double play, of which Bancroft acted the pivot.

In the seventh, with one out, Pipp drew a base on balls, to be forced by Ward. Schang's single put runners on first and second, but Groh turned in the best play of the game when he stopped Scott's likely two-base hit and lured toward third just in time for a force out.

After Hoffman, batting for Jones in the eighth, had flied out, Witt singled to short and was out at second when Groh stopped Dugan's hard drive, and Meusel's sacrifice bunt was caught by another base on balls, but Meusel again flied home when his fly was caught by Stengel.

H. K. Jones, who had replaced Ruth in right field at the beginning of the eighth, when the latter went to first base in place of Pipp, was out on a grounder to the third baseman. Ward, after hitting many fouls and taking balls which the Giants dropped, struck fully struck out. Manager Huggins held up the game for fully five minutes claiming that Frank Snyder, the catcher, had been hit by a ball. A third strike caused across. Umpire R. S. Nallin, however, declined to change his ruling. Schang's grounder brought in an out, the first 1-to-0 game in modern World's Series history to be decided by a home run smash. The score:

	AB	R	H	E	PO	A	E
GIANTS	31	1	4	7	27	15	0
YANKEES	31	2	1	3	0	0	0
Witt, cf.	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Dugan, 1b.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ruth, rf.	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
R. Meusel, lf.	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Pipp, 3b.	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
Haines, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Ward, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Schang, c.	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Scott, p.	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hofmann, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bush, p.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
N. N., p.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	4	7	27	15	0

Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Giants..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1
Yankees..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Two-base hit—Dugan. Home run—Stengel. Double play—Bancroft, Frisch and Kelly. Jones, Scott and Pipp. Frisch, Bancroft and Jones. Left on bases—Yankees 7, Giants 4. Base on balls—N. N. 2, Pipp; by Jones, Stengel, Bancroft. Struck out—By N. N., Jones, Witt, Ruth, Ward; by Jones, N. N., Bancroft. Groh, H. K. Jones, 4 in 3 innings. Off Bush, 2 in 1 inning. Umpires—Nallin at plate, Hart at first, Evans at second, O'Day at third.

DARTMOUTH DEFEATS SWARTHMORE ELEVEN

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Swarthmore College soccer team was defeated by the strong Dartmouth College eleven by a score of 6 to 0 here yesterday. Capt. Octavio Hecht '24 of the victors played a stellar game throughout and scored the only goal of the game. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		SWARTHMORE		FUTBALL	
Weeks, O.	.....	Or.	Oliver	.....	Fullback
O'Neale, H.	.....	Or.	Baird	.....	.....
Hecht, C.	.....	C.	Moda	.....	.....
Wiley, H.	.....	H.	Wiley	.....	.....
McKinney, J.	.....	J.	Or.	.....	.....
Dewitt, H.	.....	rbb.	Reinhardt	.....	.....
Dewing, Chb.	.....	Chb.	Bartlett	.....	.....
Quigley, H.	.....	H.	Loys	.....	.....
McKee, R.	.....	R.	McKee	.....	.....
Thayer, Rb.	.....	Rb.	Grove	.....	.....
Countryman, G.	.....	G.	Test	.....	.....
Score—Dartmouth 1, Swarthmore 0.					
Goal—Hecht for Dartmouth. Referee—					
Linsman—Carr. Swarthmore:					

COLBY SPRINGS SURPRISE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—Colby sprang a surprise yesterday when its football team handily trounced the Springfield eleven by a score of 9 to 0. Colby, the smaller team, scored on a safety in the second period. Krumm of Springfield fumbled behind his own goal line and recovered the ball but he was tackled by Captain Burckel of the victors. Colby's other points were made in the third period. Late in this, Enholm Colby center, intercepted a Springfield forward pass on the one-yard line. It took four plays for Colby to put the ball across. Milet making the score and Captain Burckel following with a dropkick for the additional points. Milet Colby halfback, was the star of the contest.

HUTCHISON ADDS TO HIS LAURELS

Plays One of the Greatest Games of His Career in Winning the Western Open Golf Title

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Jock Hutchison of Chicago added another laurel to his wreath of golfing fame yesterday when, playing one of the greatest games of his career, he won the twenty-third annual western open championship on the links of the Colonial Country Club. Hutchison ran away from the field of 68 contestants and wrested the championship from M. J. Brady, the Oakland Hills professional.

Hutchison made the final round yesterday 47, the course record he established two years ago in exhibition play and which he equaled yesterday. Par for the course is 71. His total score for the 72 holes of the tournament play was 231.

J. H. Kirkwood of New York; Leo Diegel, Washington professional; R. A. Cruickshank, the wee Scot from West-Scotland, who was runner-up, followed by M. J. Brady, the Oakland Hills professional.

The winning card:
Hutchison, out..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3—35
Hutchison, in..... 4 4 5 5 4 4 3—37

Hutchison turned the eighteenth 2 up in the first round. His 33 going out on the final round increased his lead to three strokes. He turned homeward playing consistently, carefully, steadily. His tee shots were long and straight and his approaches were executed with precision. He was careful on the green and although he took a number of chances, in most instances he played safe.

Hutchison played par golf on the first three holes in the morning. He had a bad shot on four and was down in five. The next five were played by the chart and he was one over par at the turn. On the eighth he made a birdie on the tenth and took 4 on the par three twelfth. He negotiated the long thirteenth in par 5 and duplicated the play on the fourteenth. He made another birdie on the 460-yard sixteenth and played par golf on the last two. His card was 72.

In the afternoon Hutchison made the first six par. He got a birdie 3 on the seventh, then par on the eighth and ninth. He was 1 up at the turn. He started home with a birdie 4 and ran the next five holes in 17. He made a birdie on the fifteenth and a birdie 4 on the sixteenth. He played the seventeenth in par.

The Chicagoan went to the eighteenth 9 up on the field. The eighteenth is 500 yards and a par 5. He holed the fourth shot with ease, finishing the nine with a 34. His card for the round was 47.

Except for a few bad holes in the morning round, Hagen, paired with Hutchison, played as good golf as his partner. He also turned in a 47 for the afternoon round.

Hagen practically lost his chance at the championship when he took a 44 on the inside nine this morning after making the first nine in par. His card for the round was 78.

Cruickshank also found difficulty in the morning round and turned in a card of 76.

Diegel played better form yesterday than in the early rounds. After playing the first 36 holes above par, he was Washington youth turned in cards of 70 and 68 yesterday, clipping his 72-hole score to 237.

Kirkwood played par golf yesterday and joined the tie for runner-up position. He finished with a card of 78.

J. A. Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., led the amateur division with a card of 295. W. F. Reid, the Detroit professional, won his honors on the third hole in the afternoon round when he holed out in 1 for an eagle. The hole is 120 yards.

FABER DEFEATS CUBS IN CHICAGO SERIES

CHICAGO CITY SERIES STANDING
Wen Lost P.C.
Chicago Nationals 1
Chicago Americans 2

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The Chicago American and National League baseball teams will meet today in the fourth game of the City Series. The winner of the contest will be at the White Sox' home grounds, Comiskey Park. The Cubs have an advantage in the games won having obtained two victories to one for the White Sox.

U. C. Faber, star veteran pitcher and hero of the 1917 World's Series, pitched the American League team to its first victory over the National Leagueers yesterday. Faber downed the Cubs 4 to 2, being afforded fine support and displaying the old form which marked him as the leading pitcher of the league in other years.

H. V. Keen, the Maryland collegian, was forced to leave the box when he became unsteady in the fifth inning. F. M. Fussell pitched until the eighth, when he was removed for a pinch hitter. E. P. Osborne finishing up. Faber held the Cubs to six hits, one of them a home run by E. A. Friberg. The Sox gained eight safe blows off the three Cub pitchers.

The figures of the game follow: Attendance, 36,128; receipts, \$24,695.11; commission's share, \$3704.27; players' pool, \$12,940.80; each club's share, \$3393.34. The score by innings:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago Americans..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1-5
Chicago Nationals..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Batteries—Faber and Crouse; Keen, Fussell, Osborne and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Keen, Umpires—Quigley, Ormsby, Kemp. Holmes. Time, 2h. 5m.

HARVARD VARSITY WINS
Harvard University cross-country team easily won its first contest, defeating Middlebury College at Belmont yesterday. Harvard took the first four places in the following order: First, R. R. Cutcheon, 22; second, W. C. Chapin, 23; third, H. R. Kobas, 24; fourth, W. C. Harrison, 25. R. L. Cook '24 placing fifth. The first Middlebury man to finish. The Harvard freshmen were defeated by the Springfield Training School 27 team in a close race, 12 to 11. S. Jackson winning for Springfield and B. R. Swede finishing third, was the first Crimson man to finish.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING
Wen Lost P.C.
San Francisco..... 125
Sacramento..... 115
Portland..... 107
Seattle..... 97
Salt Lake City..... 84
Oakland..... 80
Los Angeles..... 79
Vernon..... 78

RESULTS FRIDAY
Los Angeles 5, Vernon 4
Los Angeles 6, Vernon 6
Portland 10, Seattle 8
Oakland 5, San Francisco 6
Salt Lake City 8, Sacramento 6

SIDELINES

TODAY is the first big day in the "Big Ten" football season of 1923, with two games which involve the championship title and two others of inter-sectional character. Iowa meets Purdue, while Indiana meets Northwestern at Indiana.

The two championship contests, Vanderbilt meets Michigan at Ann Arbor and the University of Illinois and the Wolverines are out to make up for the 6-to-0 game of last year when these teams dedicated the new Vanderbilt Stadium. The other inter-sectional game is between Colgate and Ohio State.

Last fall Butler College furnished one of the big surprises of the "Big Ten" by defeating the University of Illinois, and these two teams come together again today. The Illinois have prepared for this game with a view to evening up last year, while Butler, with nine of last year's men again in lineups, is after a second straight victory.

There can be no doubt regarding the popularity of football in "Big Ten" circles this year. The Michigan Stadium seating capacity of 42,000 is over-subscribed to the extent that some \$25,000 has to be sent back to applicants for tickets in the Michigan-Ohio State game next Saturday.

Four of the high-school players selected on an All-Cook County honor eleven, which includes Chicago, last fall have entered University of Chicago. This gives more freshmen a chance to show the coaches what they can do in actual competition than if there were only one opening the best players for the championship games with Princeton and Harvard.

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An interesting contest at University of Iowa between G. M. Fry '26, the sophomore pilot and fullback and L. C. Perkins '26, a senior, will be a test of the two recruits will come in handy.

Throwing all its resources into the game, Purdue University should make a good showing against University of Iowa. The latter, undefeated in the "Big Ten" for two years, will be holding its best trick under cover in the play on the Illinois, which must be faced next week and looks formidable as a result of its victory over University of Nebraska.

JONES AND MARSTON WIN IN EXHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, United States open champion, paired with M. R. Marston, the new national amateur champion, yesterday defeated Eugene Sarazen, wearer of the national professional crown, and J. G. Farrell of Quaker Ridge, in a special 36-hole match at the Tredyffrin Country Club, Paoli, 5 and 3. The phenomenal golfing of Jones was the feature.

In the afternoon round Jones created a new course record for the Tredyffrin crown, one so near absolute perfection that it may never be broken. For the first time in the history of the club, four strokes under par and five better than any previous effort. Charles Doelp of the Lulu Temple Country Club and Marston were joint holders of the former record of 71. Jones had a 32 and 34.

At center stands Captain Butler, a bulwark of defense on offense, a light line-man, but sturdy and a scrapper. Of the guards and tackles only Springer remains from last year's first-string men. Of the ends, Kroy, who played tackle last year, and Bernoske, a sophomore, are probably the best, although Woodward is expected to play good ball when his shoulder improves. Nines and Eberhart, both of whom are experienced, are little better than mediocre. In spite of the fact that he is green, the man conceded to be the best Indiana line-man is Fisher, a sophomore.

He weighs about 200 pounds, is fast, heady, and a battler. His style of play resembles that of Duke Slater, the giant tackle of Iowa fame.

In the backfield the best four men are probably Wilkens, Sloate, Moormann and Marks, with Fruch and Zivich, as the best substitutes. Wilkens, who has been calling signals, is a senior, and well schooled in various styles of play, this year being his third under defense coach, Steinhilber. Herron and Ingram respectively. Moormann is fast and a splendid man on defense but inclined to fumble. Sloate is the best man in the backfield. He plunges fiercely, is an excellent broken field runner and a sure tackler. His work in the De Pauw game was the best of any man on the field. Marks, a sophomore, is the flashiest player on the team. He is the fastest man on the squad, and is heavy. Open field running is his specialty, although he hits the line hard.

The lack of a punter has concerned Coach Ingram a great deal since the opening of the season. Wilkens did the punting in the De Pauw game and was not especially satisfactory, particularly in the last half when his kicks did not average 40 yards. In recent practice sessions Marks has developed into a considerable punter, averaging well above 50 yards. He will probably do Indiana's punting in the remaining games. Indiana's schedule is as follows:

Oct. 13—Northwestern University at Indianapolis; 20—University of Wisconsin at Bloomington; 27—open.
Nov. 3—Hanover College at Bloomington; 10—University of Chicago at Champaign; 17—Wabash College at Bloomington; 24—Purdue University at Bloomington (homecoming).

Constance also has made two "finds" during the past week's workouts. R. R. Oberberg '26 and J. J. O'Brien '26. Neither man has run cross-country before, but both have shown strength and speed and are making strong bids for places on the 10-man team which meets Cornell in two weeks. The number of candidates working for the harrier squad at Tech today has so greatly increased that the management is trying to arrange for a schedule of meets for the second team in order to keep interest among the large group of men who cannot possibly win places on this year's varsity. A tentative schedule of three meets is being considered: Tufts, Boston University and Harvard, each at the possible opponents. The Crimson have no organized second team as yet but are asked to form one in time for the varsity race Nov. 2, when it can run against the Tech scrubs following the first team contest.

WHEELER WINS TENNIS TITLE

A former student of Yale University is the 1923 tennis champion of Harvard University; G. M. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., member of the Yale team, last spring, defeated Aiden Briggs '25 of Brookline, Mass., yesterday afternoon, in the final round of the annual tournament of the Cambridge institution, 6-2, 5-7, 9-7, 1-6, 6-3.

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FOLLOWERS OF INDIANA FOOTBALL STILL HOPEFUL

Team Has New Coaching Staff, Green, Light Line, and a Fast, Heavy Backfield

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 13 (Special)—A new coaching staff, a green, light line, and a fast, heavy backfield—that's the football situation at Indiana University. Following a disastrous season last year, and defeat in the opening game this year against De Pauw, the Cream and Crimson followers are still hopeful that the new coach, W. A. Ingram, will bring order out of chaos and success to his proteges.

A squad of about 60 men faced Ingram when the season opened here Sept. 15, and from this group 33 remain as the varsity squad. Of these nine are letter men and the rest sophomores or new men. Following are the men and their positions: E. S. Beeber '26, D. G. Bernoske '26, J. J. Eberhart '26, R. L. Woodward '25, B. W. Coher '26, ender; G. L. Fisher '26, B. L. McCool '25, P. B. Parker '26, A. G. Reynolds '25, W. E. Young '25, W. H. Zeiser Jr. '26, M. M. Morris '26, tackle; F. S. Kaserman '24, L. B. Middlestead '26, Enos Farrell '26, E. P. Redman '25, C. I. Springer '25, H. W. Holbreck '26, H. F. Mumby '26, guards; Capt. W. S. Butler '25, Fred Dykhuizen '26, H. F. Friess '25, centers; M. J. Lorber '25 and E. S. Wilkens '24, quarterback; G. E. Bilek '26, R. E. Markor '26, L. E. Marks '26, R. E. Moormann '25, W. J. Fruch '26, halfbacks; J. P. Sloate '25, John Zivich '26, fullbacks.

SIX PLAYERS ON ROAD NEXT WEEK

Erwin Rudolph Is Leading the National Pocket Billiard League Standing

POCKET BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING	
Player	W. L. H. R. P. C.
Erwin Rudolph, New York	6 0 40 1,000
Frank Taberski, Detroit	4 0 41 1,000
Thomas Hueston, Chicago	2 0 33 1,000
James Maturio, Brooklyn	2 20 300
Charles Weston, Lorain	2 2 17 500
Arthur Woods, Pittsburgh	1 2 25 200
J. E. McCoy, Richmond	1 2 25 200
Jerome Keogh, Rochester	0 2 25 200
J. E. Barber, Omaha	0 2 25 200
Walter Franklin, Kansas City	0 4 29 000
Arthur Church, Baltimore	0 4 29 000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Traveling orders govern the movements of six players in the title race of the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League next week. Walter Franklin of Kansas City tackles E. R. Greenleaf at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday in four battles which will initiate the five-times champion in the race.

Greenleaf will have to get busy to catch Erwin Rudolph of New York, who started off with six straight victories, four over Franklin at Kansas City and two over J. E. Barber at Omaha. Rudolph visits Andrew St. Jean at Minneapolis on Monday and Tuesday.

More hard battles face Franklin after he leaves Greenleaf. He engages James Maturio of Brooklyn, who won eight of his first 10 games on the road, in contests Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday starts a return struggle with Rudolph which will last over till Monday.

Another Kansas City representative, Benjamin Allen, starts a swing eastward. He visits Charles Weston at Lorain, O., on Monday and Tuesday. Weston this week divided four contests with Jerome Keogh of Rochester, N. Y. Allen goes to Detroit Wednesday and Thursday to tackle Frank Taberski, who captured four games from Keogh and set the pace for high runs with a 64. On Friday and Saturday, Allen doubles back to Chicago to face Thomas Hueston, who won his opening pair of games from Keogh last night.

Barber, who dropped his opening pair to Rudolph, tackles J. E. McCoy at Richmond, Va., on Monday and Tuesday. The Virginia representative took one out of three contests with Maturio to open the race. From Richmond Barber goes to Baltimore to engage Arthur Church, who lost four to Maturio, on Friday and Saturday encounters Arthur Woods at Pittsburgh. Woods divided his opening pair with Maturio. To wind up his swing against the middle west, Keogh plays a quartet of games with Pasquale Natale at Gary, Ind., on Monday and Tuesday. The standing for the first week of play gives first place to Rudolph with six wins and a run of 40. Maturio did well in view of the fact that he played 10 games all away from home.

RESEARCH WORK URGED FOR CANADA

Public Man Seeks to Interest Public Institutions in Project

STRAITFORD, Ont., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—A national research institute for Canada, where natural scientists, surrounded by a complete library and necessary equipment, might solve industrial problems which now prove baffling, is the objective of a number of public bodies in the Dominion, and the project was outlined to the Stratford Chamber of Commerce by Hume Cronyn, former Member of Parliament. Mr. Cronyn was closely associated with research work for the Dominion during the war, and about 1916 was head of the research council, which had about 100 men on its staff. When an attempt had been made in the House of Commons to make the council a permanent organization to assist the industries of Canada a vote for an appropriation of \$600,000 passed the Commons but was killed in the Senate. Mr. Cronyn added that the present House of Commons was apathetic and the only way the project could be carried out would be for the public to demand it.

An institution in Canada similar to the Melum Institute at Pittsburgh was what Canada needed, Mr. Cronyn stated, in which the Dominion Government would pay the cost of upkeep. Certain commodities like industrial alcohol, quoted as an example, could be produced at an enormous reduction in cost by working with pulp and paper mills, and the saving effected in a single instance of this kind would pay for the whole research program. Many business organizations in western Ontario have declared themselves in favor of a national research extension program.

MR. BOOS HEADS RESTAURATEURS

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13 (Special).—The convention of the National Restaurant Association closed last night, after adopting resolutions urging legislation to provide that eggs be graded according to quality, and that they be sold by weight instead of by the dozen. Another resolution was adopted calling on all restaurateurs who employ numbers of foreigners to establish classes in American citizenship for them, and where this is impossible to aid them to attend other classes and encourage them to secure naturalization papers.

Horace Boos of Los Angeles was elected president of the association, succeeding J. O. Mills of Columbus, O. Other officers elected were: Myron Green, Kansas City, first vice-president; Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, second vice-president; A. A. Patten, Boston, third vice-president; George Fowler, Kansas City, treasurer; and August Janssen, New York; L. J. O'Toole, Chicago; J. J. Eppinger, San Francisco; Charles Laube, Buffalo; Frank Knapp, Pittsburgh; and Peter Rheume, Detroit, directors.

RACHID BEY NAKHIE IS FREED
BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 20 (Special).—Rachid Bey Nakhie, a potentate of the Chouf district, who had been arrested on account of the recent disturbances, was recently set at liberty by order of the General High Commissioner.

MOTORISMS

A COMBINATION of a motor trailer and a houseboat, which is being used in England, has certain elements of interest, which might prove useful to motorists who plan camping near or on the surface of a body of water. The lower part of the body is of rigid boat construction, while the upper combines battens and waterproof canvas. Beneath the caravan body, and of the same length, is a large float slung on runners. At the pole end is a folding floor. When the caravan is used as a boat, the large float is taken from beneath the chassis and fastened to the end of the caravan by means of hooks, while the end float is aligned with it, so as to form a complete body structurally it is then raised over the large float, increasing the usable area most appreciably. The small float also converts by canvas, makes a separate compartment. The under carriage which is for use only in the caravan form, is removed before flotation.

The vehicle can be used on land in much the same way as afloat, making a roomy camping shelter. The large and small floats can be removed from the caravan, fastened together by hooks, and used as a light punt or fishing boat. Some motorists leave the large float on the trailer, chassis for a baggage carrier. The caravan is raised by means of a complete opening above the water line, and large bay windows at the sides. There are seats on each side with folding chairs and double cushions having storage space beneath for cooking utensils. At the top are cupboards, with a stove and table.

Production and export figures, as compiled by the automotive division of the department of commerce, show that the rate of increase in production of cars and trucks dropped from 8.9 per cent in July to 7 per cent in August, as a result of a decline in production of automobiles. The total value of July automotive exports was \$1,555,076, while in August it fell to \$1,235,076, a decrease of 18.6 per cent. The decrease was general throughout various groups of automotive products, with the exception of motorcycles, automobile and aircraft engines. The value of cars and trucks exported in August declined from \$1,451,734 in July to \$1,235,076 in August. The records show that while the purchase of automobiles in the United States continued to lead in orders placed here, three countries showed an increase in August—Argentina with 35 per cent, Spain with 26 per cent, and Japan with 40 per cent. The most noticeable decrease was in the shipments to Sweden.

The largest single order ever given the trade in America was placed recently by Japan, when 100 motor trucks were ordered for immediate delivery to relieve the situation caused by the earthquake. The order was satisfied in Seattle, and the majority of the trucks were of one and two-ton type. Four days after the order came, 41 of the vehicles were on the ship, while two days later 50 more were in transit. All of the trucks sent were equipped with foodstuffs and emergency outfit, destined for Yokohama. In both Yokohama and Tokyo, returning travelers report that practically every automobile in these cities was destroyed completely. In addition to the above shipments 100 passenger cars have gone forward, and orders are being filled as rapidly as possible for replacements in all parts of the Japanese archipelago. Japan has been a very good customer for American automobiles, and the quick service at present will make that country turn to America for the majority of her automotive equipment.

The collections of the excise tax for manufacturers on automotive products for August, 1923, amounted to \$3,935,044, a decrease of \$1,582,962, as compared with August of last year. The receipts from July 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1923, on such products amounted to \$27,121,361, an increase of \$2,175,876 compared with the similar period for 1922.

Many of the English cars showing at the Olympia exhibition in November will be equipped with lightweight sedan bodies, built by a French manufacturer. These bodies are made of wood and leather fabric, which takes the place of the imitation cane work finish, with special grainings. The latest style body is described as a "cabriolet," which has all the appearance of a cabriolet, but will not open.

At the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, the Forest Products Laboratory, operated by the Government, will undertake a scientific study of sap stain in gumwood and interior dots in elm lumber. The entire cost of this research work will be paid by the body manufacturers of this country, with a view to improving the stock suitable for the construction of automobile bodies.

For the National Automobile Show, to be held in New York in January, under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, space has been awarded to 66 passenger car manufacturers and six makers of taxicabs. This is the first time in the history of the industry that taxicabs have been classed other than as commercial vehicles, and marks a distinct step forward.

From present indications the months of October, November and December will show a distinct falling off in production. The decline is expected to be gradual, tapering off to the first of the new year. In the fourth quarter of 1922 output of cars and trucks aggregated 231,417, as against 226,045 in the third, and it would seem as though this same ratio might obtain this year. Some of the larger manufacturers have already curtailed production, and will continue to do so during this period. Dealers in most localities are well set for immediate filling of orders, and anticipate no decided shortage of cars for customers. In the Milwaukee parts-producing zone some plants are booked to capacity so far ahead during the month of March. Immediate shipments seem to be the cry everywhere just now in those sections where crops have held up the deliveries to dealers. Truck business is improving, especially in the middle west and south. There is a big demand for new cars in all parts of the country, which will have to wait until the body manufacturers catch up with their orders. In the northern part of the country almost all the orders are for closed cars. The southern states continue to buy open models, which dealers parts the sales for both open and closed cars are very spotty.

An industrial truck-carrying equipment and tools needed for first aid in mechanical breakdowns has just been placed in production. The truck is battery driven, and consists of a steel and wood case mounted on a platform, occupying about two-thirds of the area, with the balance reserved for motor electric motor and a tool kit, with room for two repairs to ride. The speed is equal to three times a walking gait. A pipe vise is mounted on the rack, which is partitioned to accommodate the usual emergency equipment. The platform is operated by a system of four independent steering wheels, making it unusually maneuverable in any position. The truck cannot be started unless the operator stands on the pedals. The moment he steps off the pedals it stops automatically within its own length.

McCARTY WINNER AT JAMAICA BAY

Score of 144 Wins the Cosmopolitan Championship Shoot

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia is today holder of the tenth annual cosmopolitan championship title as a result of his victory over the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. The Quaker Ridge marksmen led a field of 78 gunners, with the excellent score of 144 out of a possible 150 targets. T. H. Lewis of the New York Athletic Club was the runner-up, with 143 targets.

Ray Stryker, Round Brook, N. J., was the winner of the Class A prize. He had a card of 163. Then came O. Kappeler, Brooklyn, with 152. The next trophy went to the Danneberg of East Orange, N. J. He had 149. T. H. Lewis, New York City, also had 149, but lost on the shoot-off. He therefore took fourth prize.

In Class B the winner was E. S. Carroll, Newark, N. J., who had a total of 153. J. M. Robertson, Jersey City, finished second, with 151. Then came Earl Miliken, New York City, and Smith, also of New York, each with the same total. They finished in that order in the shoot-off.

In addition to the Cosmopolitan championship, the final leg of the Metropolitan Trapshooting League was decided. In yesterday's race the Bound Brook Gun Club was the winner, with 474 out of a possible 500 targets. Then came the Bergen Beach Gun Club with 470 targets.

The third team was the Robin Hood Gun Club, which had a grand total of 469. Regardless of the result of yesterday's shoot, the winner of the championship is the Bergen Beach Gun Club, which finished the series with a total of 27 points.

PICK-UPS

THE game of yesterday was a hard one for S. P. Jones, the old Boston Red Sox pitcher, to lose. That home run of Stengel's was decisive enough, but was not as clean or as hard as his game-winning drive of Wednesday.

Six home runs have been made to date in this series, and the bases empty, out with the bases empty. Every game thus far has been decided on the home-run basis, and the Yankees have been waged at Braves Field, some extraordinary pitching records might be established.

R. W. Meusel of the Yankees fled out to left field in the opening inning, and Brother Emil returned the compliment on the very next play, lifting a ball which Robert gathered in.

A third double play by the Giant infield was prevented in the eighth, when P. F. Frisch's relay hit Umpire Robert Hart, allowing J. A. Dugan to reach his base safely.

The fans kept coming for fully an hour after the game started. The early innings went by very fast, but when it was run that one run would count heavily, the pitchers worked with more and more method. Jones did not exactly "groove" one for C. D. Stengel, but that he made no difference to the Giant center fielder.

G. H. Ruth at bat today, singled as a starter, was passed on four straight balls in the fourth inning, struck out with the count three and two in the sixth, and drew another base on balls in the eighth. The coast throw did not take very kindly to Nehf's apparent unwillingness to locate the plate for the Yankees' ace.

Manager M. J. Huggins played a very obvious waiting game at the beginning. Nearly every batter brought the count to three balls and two strikes or, at least, two-all, but the practice seemed to have no effect whatever upon Nehf.

Frisch's safe punt in the fourth was beautifully placed, as the ball traveled along the third-base line just slowly enough to prevent Dugan from handling it. Jones fielded the punt, but his throw was too late.

Jones elicited cheers from the vast throng in the eighth, when, after Nehf had singled off his delivery, he struck out Capt. D. J. Bancroft and H. K. Groh in succession, and fielded Frisch's grounder across to Pipp for the third out.

One of Nick Altrock's best stunts is a tight-rope walk, on terra firma of course, but fraught with all the evident hazards of the real thing. He and Al Schacht are the "life of the party" as parolists in hand, they amble cautiously along the foul line.

The play by A. L. Ward and Pipp, requiring Ross Young in the sixth, showed, as the fielding bid, the second baseman took a fast grounder toward first, and, in a kneeling position, threw to Pipp, who jumped a trifle for the throw and returned to the base just in time.

Ruth played a good game at first base in the last portion of the game, after he had been called in from right field. He was the best Yankee fielder, but has had little opportunity to display there since becoming a member of the Yankees.

Wednesday night was the first time in the history of the World Series that no one waited outside of the grounds for the admission tickets. The first person to get in line did not show up until after the sun came up Thursday morning.

Once again has the home team lost in this year's World Series. On that basis it is the Yankees' turn to win today, with the result of the series depending on which team wins the loss for the seventh game.

Not counting pitchers, C. D. Stengel of the Giants is now the leading batter of the series. The famous veteran has had three hits in six at bats at plate for an average of .500.

Nine pitchers have been used in the three games played and Nehf of the Giants and Pennock of the Yankees are the only ones who have gone through the nine full innings.

Today's game is the last in the history of the World Series that one player has won two games by home runs. J. F. Baker of the Philadelphia Athletics won a game for his team in 1911 and again in 1913.

Yesterday's was the seventh 1-to-0 World Series game ever played. It was also Nehf's second, as he had one in 1921 against the Yankees. Walter Meale of Cleveland turned in one against Brooklyn in 1920; G. H. Ruth officiated in one for the Boston Red Sox against the Chicago Nationals in 1918; and L. James of the Boston Braves secured one against the Athletics in 1914; Mordecai Brown of the Chicago Nationals won one from the Chicago Americans in 1906, and Joseph McGinnity of the New York Nationals pitched the first one against the Philadelphia Athletics in 1905, the year every game played was a shutout.

Nehf pitched 23 hits in nine innings yesterday, while Jones threw 110 in eight and Bush eight in one. Nehf had only 23 called strikes and eight foul strikes, while Jones had 22 called and 19 foul.

KANSAS HAS PLAN TO RAISE STANDARDS OF EDUCATION POLICY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A forward step in the general program for raising standards of secondary schools and state colleges and universities has been taken in Kansas, where the Kansas State Board of Administration has been asked to decree that graduates of accredited high schools will no longer be admitted automatically to higher institutions of learning. A special commission under the direction of Dr. George F. Cook, commissioner of education, has submitted a constructive educational program for state institutions, and lays particular emphasis upon uneven standards in secondary schools.

According to the report, it was found that high school courses were too apt to be selected at random, and that preparation for university, college or normal school courses was often inadequate.

Many states, the report points out, waste educational funds through duplication of work in their universities, normal schools and agricultural colleges. There also exists widespread need for broader development of graduate study and research work. Other recommendations of the commission are increase in salaries paid by higher educational institutions, enabling them to compete successfully for the best talent, a separate board of administration for state institutions of higher education, and the fixing of a mill tax for each of the institutions in accordance with their separate needs for their maintenance and buildings.

AMERICAN HISTORY BANNED IN ONTARIO

"Our Own Times" Withdrawn From Schools by Department

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Criticism originating here has resulted in the withdrawal from the course of study in Ontario of "Our Own Times," a history of Europe written by J. H. Robinson and Charles A. Beard, two United States educationists. When attention of the Ontario department of education was drawn to the volume and its alleged shortcomings, G. H. Ferguson, the Premier, investigated and immediately ordered that it be withdrawn from the list of approved books for school use. The book had been used as a textbook in secondary schools.

One of the criticisms was that in giving a brief review of the Indian mutiny, the incident of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" was omitted, but it was shown at one point that "the frenzied English showed themselves as cruel as the natives." It was stated in another chapter dealing with the Battle of the Marne, that great praise was due to Joffre, the French general, but no reference was made to the British division.

Finally, it was charged, the book made no reference to Canadian troops in the Great War, separate from the record of British forces participating, except on one occasion, the offensive of 1918, where the words "particularly the Canadians" was used.

The volume was not one of the prescribed textbooks, but was merely approved for use, along with a list of historical works the use of which was not particularly required by the department.

Cowboys of Texas Panhandle Recall "Old Days" at Reunion

Pioneers of Western "Dogie" Trails "Round-up" at T-Anchor Headquarters, Near Canyon

AMARILLO, Tex., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Commemorating the white man's early days in the Texas Panhandle, cowboys who worked on the T-Anchor and other ranches within a radius of 100 miles met recently in reunion at the old T-Anchor Ranch headquarters a few miles north of Canyon, Tex. More than a dozen well-known ranches of 25 years ago were represented at this reunion of about 50 "boys" of the '80s.

The friendly handshakes and many expressions of hearty greetings of the old timers, many of whom had not met in years, made it evident to the onlooker that there is something remarkably binding about the friendships formed in the early days of a country where all struggled together to accomplish the work ahead. There were no social advantages in those days, but, as noted from the characteristic stories told at this meeting, the cowboys made every opportunity count for joy among themselves.

The old T-Anchor headquarters was built in 1878 when the nearest town and shipping point was Fort Dodge, Kansas. Judge L. Gough of Amarillo, Tex., tells of a great round-up four years later when 16 men with 125 horses rounded up the greatest herd of cattle ever driven over the plains, or any other place so far as he has been able to ascertain. The herd was started through a gate near headquarters at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the last animal went through at sundown, 10,652 head being counted.

In 1896 the Santa Fe Railroad came through Canyon, and it is said that this little city was at that time the largest cattle shipping point in the world.

The changes wrought by the hand of man are swiftly rendering unrecognizable the old domain of the cowboy. Forty years ago there was not a wheat field within 300 miles. Today there are fields of grain, railroads are thriving, and little cities are taking an active part in commercial affairs of the world.

With all these changes, these vast prairies, with their numerous deep and beautifully wooded cañons, hold a glory all their own. The same broad view of the prairie in the early morning and during the sunset and twilight hour fills one with amazement. There is little wonder the cowboy stayed, even though far from his old home.

SYRIAN RATE OF INTEREST RISES

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 25.—(Special Correspondence).—The Arabic Journal Al-Ahwal states that the Bank of Syria will in future allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent on current Government accounts.



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Business men—with whom the runabout has always been very popular—are well pleased with the changes embodied in this model. Always rugged, the car has been made decidedly trimmer and more comfortable. This result is obtained by raising the radiator and enlarging the cowl; making a decided improvement in looks and providing more leg room. A well designed top and slanting windshield do their share toward adding a finished, clean-cut appearance. Make it a point to see the other new models also on display in the nearest Ford dealer's show room.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A New Invitation to the Cook

WHAT is the sauce piquante which, added to hard work, produces an enjoyable occupation? Is it not interest, which poured over commonplace tasks relieves their dryness, banishes the flatness of their flavor? Most housekeepers today are using that fillip to their labors which is supplied by a study of domestic economy; only a very few, however, realize the tang which is given to the constantly-recurring task of cooking by a sauce compounded of imagination well-blended with knowledge concerning the ingredients of their handiwork.

Food specialists from time to time have counseled instruction at meal time by means of conversation about the production and manufacture of the foods on the table, and occasionally in the midst of that "number of things" which come up for settlement during the hours of eating, the wise and obedient has discoursed about cabbage as well as kings; but the kings have a way of dominating finally.

To put the theory to the test, how much do we know about flavoring extracts? Whence come their ingredients? How are they combined and held together? What are we justified in expecting from them? What constitutes in their case a pure food product? These questions rose up suddenly before the writer, pointing admonishing fingers, when she discovered lately some extracts new to her, which, while selling at standard prices, are of double strength. This signifies that each bottle goes twice as far as a bottle of equal capacity and equal price put out by other firms because the amount of flavoring called for in the usual recipe, with these extracts, in all cases except vanilla may be halved. In the case of vanilla two-thirds of the standard amount is used. The concentration of the essence results in less evaporation with these double-strength flavors than occurs in more diluted ones and this condition also adds considerably to the success of the former.

The Factory

Obviously this comparatively new product offers an opportunity to economize. Some economies, however, cost dearer than Benjamin Franklin's whistle, and the writer determined that before lining her shelf with these bottles she would find out something about flavoring extracts in general and also visit the particular factory where the economy brand is made. First, she discovered that when "standard strength" is spoken of it means that the flavoring extract is there in the full proportion demanded by the officials in Washington who watch over our foods, and that the brand she was investigating exceeds this standard by 100 per cent in the case of all the extracts except vanilla, which exceeds it by 66 2/3 per cent.

How can it be done? To find out, the writer went to one of the four factories where the extracts are made. The answer proved to be that certain facilities of manufacture and certain opportunities for economy in production and shipping are utilized, and that, furthermore, the company is contented to make a smaller profit than that made in other establishments.

The excellence of the materials is superlative. Lemon and orange flavors are imported from Italy, where the oil is expressed from the skins by hand, a method which yields a finer flavor than has been achieved by the operations of any machine. It is this oil, not the juice from the pulp, which supplies the flavor. The vanilla "beans" which, as a matter of fact, are not "beans" at all, but the fruit of an orchid—are brought here from Mexico, because, although these may be gathered in other climes, the Mexican variety is the finest. So in the case of all the fruit flavors, vegetable flavors (celery and onion) and spices, the very best materials are imported, however distant their origin. The flower fields of Persia and the great forests of Ceylon are searched for fruits and spices.

The machinery of production is thoroughly competent. Tanks so lined as to be proof against corrosion have their heat regulated by meticulously adjusted automatic thermostats, and in these tanks the essences are maintained at exactly the right temperature for precisely the right length of time, after which they flow down through pipes to the floor below, where they pass through tubings into the bottles in which we buy them.

Blending Flavors

The writer has made some successful experiments in the blending of the many flavors manufactured. There are 22 of them. Almond added to vanilla produces a subtle flavor which is stressed yet further by the addition of lemon. Nutmeg and cinnamon extracts added to lemon give an increasing flavor to sauces and frostings. Clove and allspice extracts give

character to tomato bisque and to cheese dishes. Below we publish recipes for breads flavored with anise and mace, which are truly delicious. A combination of clove extract with peach extract gives zest to a pudding. Pineapple added to the raspberry extract makes a dainty ice cream or sherbet; and if a strawberry taste is preferred, a little lemon extract added to the strawberry makes it much more positive.

The result of having a shelf-full of these extracts is that familiar dishes appear with new flavors, the making of which entertains the cook and the eating of which rejoices the family.

Mace Rolls

One-fourth teaspoonful of double strength mace extract, 1 cupful of milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, 1/2 cupful of butter, 1/2 cupful of lukewarm water, 1 whole egg, 1/2 cupful of sugar, 1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 1/2 to 3 cupfuls of flour. Heat milk until lukewarm, add the yeast which has been softened in the lukewarm water, and 2 cupfuls of the flour; beat until blended, cover. Keep in a warm place and let rise until light. Add the salt, sugar, the butter, melted, the egg and egg yolk beaten together, and the mace flavoring. Add the rest of the flour—adding just enough to make the dough knead easily. Knead until the dough responds quickly to the pressure of the finger and allow to rise again until double in bulk. Shape into small round rolls, place side by side cover with a pan and let rise until quite puffy. Make a deep crease in the middle of each biscuit with the handle of a wooden spoon and then press the edges together.

Anise Seed Bread

1 teaspoonful of double strength anise seed extract, 1 cupful of scalded milk, 1 cupful of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of fat, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one cake compressed yeast, 1/2 cupful lukewarm water, 4 cupfuls of white flour, 2 cupfuls of whole wheat flour, 3 tablespoonfuls of molasses. Add fat to water and milk in a large bowl. Add salt and molasses. Soften the yeast in lukewarm water, and when milk and water are lukewarm, add. Carefully sift in the whole wheat flour, mix thoroughly, then add remaining flour. Knead on a slightly floured board until the mixture is smooth and elastic. Set in a greased bowl to rise, put in a warm place and cover. Let rise over night,

New Uses for Surplus Wool

IN THESE days of universal knitting and crocheting there is often an accumulation of wool left over, and the writer has used up her surplus in the following ways:

The idea of wool-embroidered cushion covers first presented itself. A suitable black fabric was cut into lengths according to the sizes and shapes of the cushion required. Then bold quaint designs were chalked on the surface, and strands of wool suitable in texture and color to the subject were selected and the embroidery



Nature Is Full of Surprises! These Charming Creatures Have Strutted Out of the Wool Remnant Bag and Taken Up Their Abode on a Sofa Cushion

executed in stitches that gave the idea of substance to the design.

Each cushion was finished round the edge with brush braid in a conspicuous shade, inserted between the front and back parts of the cover. The edges were carefully stitched together and a small opening left for the insertion of the stuffing.

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Art Aprons

These Aprons Seem Worn in Obedience to a Decree of Fashion Rather Than as a Measure of Protection. The Dutch Apron Has Good Lines and the Panel Apron Is Especially Becoming to the Full Figure

or if made in the morning, until late the same afternoon. Cut the dough through a dozen times with a knife, add the anise seed flavoring and let rise for half-hour more. Then knead on a board again, shape into loaves or rolls, place in buttered bread pan, let rise until double in bulk and bake for 60 minutes in a hot oven.

The Windows of the Sun-Porch

THE windows of a ground floor sun porch, opening into the living room, offer a problem. Light draperies look characterless and flimsy, yet too formal and heavy a treatment detracts from the cheerful purpose of the porch.

These difficulties are overcome if one gets from the mill timber, with mitered edges and uses it as a valance whose sides project four or five inches from the wall on either end. Strips of molding, a narrower one below, can be attached with brads to the valance, giving a cornice effect. The moldings are effective if enameled in the predominating color of the furnishings, for instance, an interesting blue.

A valance of this kind retains the free light quality of the porch while serving to cover the curtain rods. Curtains are needed only at the extremities of the window group. The effect gained is very trim and pleasing.

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Sterling Silver. Removable, adjustable, elastic cord between.

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Aunt Mary's Chocolates

LITTLE VIGOR APPARENT IN STOCK MARKET

Business on the New York Exchange Is Unusually Quiet and Tone Heavy

Stock prices drifted rather aimlessly within narrow limits in today's dull half-holiday session of the New York stock market. Although several issues established new low records for the year, the general list stiffened somewhat after an early period of hesitation.

Strength of Pacific Oil and weakness of Chandler Motors, which fell 2 points to a new 1923 low, were the outstanding changes in the industrial list. In the railroad group the strength of Delaware & Hudson was offset by the heavy-

Trading was on a reduced scale because of the absence of a number of traders. The closing was steady. Sales approximated 250,000 shares.

• Early trading in the bond market was featureless, with prices drifting irregularly. A slight interest was displayed in some of the rubber and sugar company issues, which advanced moderately.

Selling of the Ajax Rubber \$s, however, pushed that issue down two points. Railroad mortgages were about evenly divided between advances and recessions, none of the price changes being

United States Government bonds were practically unchanged and foreign issues moved within narrow limits.

GRAIN PRICES ARE IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Although wheat showed an upward tendency at the opening today, value soon declined. The opening was from the same as Thursday's finish to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, with December 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ @113 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The opening unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher. December 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ @77 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, corn underwent a moderate decline. Oats started a shade to $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. December 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and later eased down a little.

Provisions were firm in line with the hog market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:			
Call loans—	Boston	New York	
Renewal rate ...	5 %	5 %	
Outside com'l paper	5 %	5 %	5 %
Bar money	5 %	5 %	5 %
Customers' com'l ins	5 %	5 %	5 %
Individual cus collns	5 %	5 %	5 %
			Last
Bar silver in New York...	63 1/2 c	63 1/2 c	63 1/2 c
Bar silver in London...	215 0	215 0	215 0
Bar gold in London...	90 50	90 50	90 50
Mexican dollars...	48 1/2 c	48 1/2 c	48 1/2 c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)...	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$50,000,000	\$751,000,000
Year ago today	74,000,000	
Balances	32,000,000	90,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000	
Exchs for week	360,000,000	3,091,000,000
Week year ago	309,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	\$3,258,926	\$8,000,000

Assurance Market				
Spot, Boston delivery.				
Prime Eligible Banks—				
60-90 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
30-60 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
Under 30 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
Less Known Banks—				
60-90 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
30-60 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
Under 30 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
Eligible Private Bankers—				
60-90 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
30-60 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%
Under 30 days	4 1/2	%	4 1/2	%

The 13 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate:			
Boston	4 1/2%	Chicago	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	St. Louis	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	Kansas City	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	London	4 1/2%
Antwerp	4 1/2%	Madrid	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	Paris	4 1/2%
Budapest	4 1/2%	Prague	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	Rome	4 1/2%
Buenos Aires	4 1/2%	Sofia	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	Stockholm	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	Swiss Bank	4 1/2%
Canton	4 1/2%	Vienna	4 1/2%
Christiania	4 1/2%	Vienna	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	Wellington	4 1/2%

Current Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Seller	Current	Last	Parity
Demand	4.55%	4.55%	\$4,840
Cables	4.55%	4.55%	4,848
French francs	0.0103	0.0103	193
Belgian francs	0.0518	0.0518	193
Swiss francs	0.794	1.792	193
Mark	0.04%	0.04%	238
Holland	3.925	3.934	403
Denmark	3.684	2.488	268
Norway	1.564	1.564	268
Denmark	1.764	1.764	268
Portugal	3.186	1.93	193
Portugal	0.420	0.420	1.08
Greece	0.108	0.162	193
French francs	0.0103	0.0103	2008
Argentina	3.280	3.934	2648
Brazil	0.976	0.970	3.244
Spain	0.84	0.84	203
Hungary	0.84	0.83	203
Rumania	0.118	0.118	193
Czechoslovakia	0.270	0.270	193
Czechoslovakia	0.297%	0.301	2026
Yugoslavia	0.047	0.047	193
Yugoslavia (real)	7.012	1.832	193
Hong Kong	5.225	5.100	78
Bombay	3.108	3.108	4866
Calcutta	3.108	4.896	4866
Trinidad	7.812%	7.812%	1,0342
Shanghai	1.150	1.150	365
India	4.848	4.848	4,848

* Per hundred million.

Public Utility Earnings

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE		
September:	1923	1922
Gross	\$182,159	\$142,618
Net	28,211	27,730
Gross—3 months	1,333,497	1,247,761
Net	205,463	133,824
MANILA ELECTRIC		
September:	1923	1922
Gross	\$306,075	\$299,542
Per income	183,863	120,118
Net income	95,008	71,261

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Special).—Follow.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS

[illegible]

Open High Low Last
Oct. 13 Oct. 11

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER FOREIGN

TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The total values of imports of merchandise during September amounted to \$255,000,000, compared with \$228,493,403 for the corresponding month a year ago, the Department of Commerce announces.

Exports for September aggregated \$311,000,000, compared with \$313,196,567 for September last year.

Gold imports amounted to \$27,303,661, compared with \$24,464,235 for corresponding month last year. The export of gold was \$102,567, compared with \$1,398,607 for September last year.

Cleveland Union Term '73	94%	94%
Cleveland Union Term '72	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '71	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '70	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '69	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '68	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '67	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '66	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '65	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '64	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '63	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '62	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '61	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '60	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '59	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '58	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '57	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '56	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '55	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '54	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '53	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '52	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '51	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '50	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '49	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '48	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '47	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '46	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '45	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '44	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '43	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '42	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '41	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '40	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '39	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '38	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '37	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '36	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '35	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '34	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '33	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '32	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '31	101%	101%
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Cleveland Union Term '24	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '23	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '22	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '21	101%	101%
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Cleveland Union Term '18	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '17	101%	101%
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Cleveland Union Term '14	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '13	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '12	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '11	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '10	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '09	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '08	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '07	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '06	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '05	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '04	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '03	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '02	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '01	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '00	101%	101%
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Cleveland Union Term '83	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '82	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '81	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '80	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '79	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '78	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '77	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '76	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '75	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '74	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '73	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '72	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '71	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '70	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '69	101%	101%
Cleveland Union Term '		

MARKET OPINIONS

U. S. Bache & Co., New York: Irregularity is the attribute of the present stock market, and it is not likely to continue for a long time, the movement being in groups and not in the market as a whole.	East Cobs Sugar 7 1/2 '37.....	99 1/2
There is no doubt that the market will then have leading stocks made new high records for the year, and five others of the group will be made new high records Jan. 1. We still believe that investment money will be made in the market by using reasonable discrimination.	E Tenn V & G con 5 1/2 '37.....	98
	Empire Gas & T 7 1/2 '37.....	92 1/2
	Genesee River 48 '37.....	98 1/2
	Erico Gas B '37.....	51 1/2
	Erico Gas D '37.....	54 1/2
	Eric-Penn col T 4 1/2 '37.....	91 1/2
	Flax Rubber 3 1/2 '37.....	103 1/2
	Genesee River 48 '37.....	98 1/2
	Goodrich B & C 6 1/2 '37.....	99 1/2
	Goodyear C 5 '37.....	101 1/2
	Goodyear C 5 1/2 '37.....	115 1/2
	Great Nor T '37.....	100 1/2
	Gr T Rwy of Can deb 5 '37.....	103 1/2
	Hud & Man ref 5 '37.....	91 1/2
	Humble O & R deb 4 1/2 '37.....	91 1/2
	Ill Bell Tel 4 1/2 '37.....	95 1/2
	Ill Bell Tel 4 1/2 '37.....	95 1/2
	Ill Cent Gas '37.....	90 1/2
	Ill Cent Gas '37.....	90 1/2
	Ill Steel deb 4 1/2 '37.....	97 1/2
	Inter R T ref 5 '37.....	62 1/2
	Inter R T ref 5 '37.....	62 1/2
	Inter R T ref 5 '37.....	62 1/2

[illegible]

Tucker, Anthony & Co.—For the president and until a solid condition has been accomplished, we would refrain from anything which resembles "fighting the bull." Rallyes as usual may be extended, but the bull must be kept in the pen, to date, proved selling opportunities at any sanguine feeling engendered by them becomes something of which to be- Maryland Oil & Gas Co.'s '21..... 97½ 97½ Metropolitan Power Co.'s '23..... 94½ 94½ Mex Pet of Dela '28..... 104 104 Mich State Tel Co.'s..... 99½ 99½ Midwest Tel Co.'s..... 98½ 98½ Minn & St L Ry & Lts '28..... 98½ 98½ Milwaukee Gas Co.'s '27..... 53½ 53½ Minn & St Louis Gas '25..... 15½ 15½ Minn & St L Con Gas '24..... 58 58

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh:	Mo K & T sds '43	77 1/2	77 1/2
Opinion is still sharply divided among	Mo K & T sds '67	53	53 1/2
professional traders as to the outlook	Mo K & T sds '70	94	94 1/2
for the market over the longer future.	Mo Pac fms '43	50 1/2	50
But the weight of opinion	Mo Pac fms '45	76	76 1/2
is bearish. The best that can be said	Mo Pac fms '48	89 1/2	89 1/2
is that the market from a speculative	Montana Power sds '43	90 1/2	90 1/2
standpoint is that it is an attractive	Morris & Co fms '38	78 1/2	78 1/2
ending affray for the alert speculator.	N O T & M sds '39	107 1/2	107 1/2
That is to say, fluctuations in the	N O T & M sds '25	100 1/2	100 1/2
market are of such a nature that the	N Y Cent con ds '43	79 1/2	79 1/2
range of 1 to 3 points, and the move-	N Y Cent deb ds '34	88 1/2	88 1/2
ments have changed as many as three	N Y Cent sds Ser C '38	95	94 1/2
times at a single session of the market.	N Y Cent cvy deb ds '35	104 1/2	104 1/2
Of course these movements reflect un-	N Y Edison fms '41	109 1/2	109 1/2
certainty on the part of the most ex-	N Y Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2
perienced traders. However, long-	N Y N H & H ds '48	54 1/2	54 1/2
range movements, however, will be	N Y N H & H ext deb fcs '25	59 1/2	59 1/2
more there is a positive movement—no	N Y Ont & W fms '32	61	61
one can forecast.	N Y Ont & W ct of deb	31	30 1/2
	N Y Ry	2 1/2	2 1/2
	N Y Ry sds '42	2 1/2	2 1/2

cornblower & Weeks, Boston: We see	N Y Tel 446 '39	94	9 5/8
change in the trend to lower levels	N Y Tel 68 '41	104 1/2	10 1/2
has continued without interruption	N Y Tel 88 '40	89 1/2	8 1/2
from the preceding year, although the detail of	Nor Am Edison	100 1/2	10 1/2
other securities has been less favorable	Nor Pac 36 2047	59 1/2	5 1/2
in trading tactics between now	Nor Pac 48 '37	82 1/2	8 1/2
and the close of Mondak's trading session.	Nor Pac 62 2047	92 1/2	9 1/2
Once again, trading is not	Nor Pac 62 2047	92 1/2	9 1/2
likely to be the signal to prepare for a	Nor-Wel Bell Tel 41	107 1/2	10 7/8
change sometime before the close	Ore S Line 54 '46	100 1/2	10 1/2
Monday.			

FAMOUS PLATERS-LASKY	
The consolidated balance sheet as of	
the close of the year of the Famous Platers-	
lasky Corporation shows that the current	
and working assets of \$19,661,383 and	
total current liabilities of \$3,244,482, mak-	
ing a net working capital of \$16,416,901.	
Included in current assets are cash of	
\$14,284 and inventory, consisting of	
raw materials, scenarios and other	
items, \$15,397,108.	
NEW ENGLAND BUILDING	
Statistics of building and engineering	
work done by the New England Building	
F. W. Dodge Corporation, compiled by	
the company, shows that the total con-	
tracts awarded in the week ended Oct.	
1932, are valued at \$551,580. In the	
preceding period of four weeks they were	
\$87,091; of 1931 at \$1,238,200.	
Ors & Cal Is #21	99 1/2
Ors-Wash Ry #18	99 1/2
Oriental Dye #3	99 1/2
Os Steel Int #13 '41	97 1/2
Pae G & E #5	89 1/2
Pac Power #30	92 1/2
Pac Ry & Tfd #5 '32	90 1/2
Penn R R gm #4 '55	88 1/2
Penn R R gm #4 '55	89 1/2
Penn R R Is Ser B '68	99 1/2
Penn R R #13	90 1/2
Penn R R #13	90 1/2
Pers Marq & A '56	94 1/2
Philadelphia Co ref #5 '44	100 1/2
Philadelphia Co #33	97 1/2
Pierce Oil #21	82 1/2
Pittsburgh & W #1	95 1/2
Port Ry & T #15 '48	105
Pressed Steel Car #10	90 1/2

	High
Punta Sugar 7a '27	1.97 1/2

[illegible]

NEW YORK CUR

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The market this week was one of mixed movement, with some important advances to materially higher levels while others were declines to new levels for the year.				
In the industrial group New Transportation, which sold in the closing week at 25, moved up to 22 1/2. Taxi Cab of New York, after a rise at 18 1/2, dropped to 12 1/2 on the trade. The Checker Cab, 19, moved up to 20 points to a new low for the year. The Checker Cab yielded over 3 points to the Safety Razor gained nearly 1 point on advance. The Checker Cab yielded over 1 point. Goodyear Tire up about 1 point. Hudson Company forced rose nearly 2 points. Brooklyn Railway made a new high on advance.				
In the first half of the week Standard Oil issues were strong, but in the last half the gains were gone. Standard Oil of Indiana, after advancing to 56 1/2, declined to 54 1/2. Prairie Oil ranged from 164 to 165. Mex. after an advance to 11 1/2, fell. There was a trading in Shell, Union Oil, which ranged from 13 1/2 to 12 1/2.				
INDUSTRIALS				
Sales	High	Low	Close	
200 Am Cotton Fab pf 101	98			
100 All Fruit Co	101	98		
100 Bklyn City RR	114	111	111	
100 Centrifugal C Pipe 21	21			
200 Dorr Corp	101	98		
1500 Durant Mot	10	10		
200 Dur Ind	10	10		
100 Food Corp	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
50 Gillette Saf Raz	280 1/2	280 1/2	280 1/2	
200 Hudson Co pf	164	162	162	
100 Inland Steel	101	98		
75 N Y Tel pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
200 D & Tford	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
100 Lehigh Valley	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
100 pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
200 Reading Coal w	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
2000 Rockwell	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
100 Studebaker W Rub	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	
100 Swift Int	13	13	13	
100 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
STANDARD OILS				
120 Buckeye L	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	
100 Cumberland & L	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
300 Ills P L	157	157	157	
50 Indiana P L	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
100 Lehigh Valley	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
100 Nat Trans	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
100 Ohio Oil Co	55	55	55	
1000 Lehigh Valley	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
300 Prairie P L	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	
100 Sou P L	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
3400 Lehigh Valley	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
100 S O of Kansas	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	
100 S O of Ken	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
100 S O of N Y	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
500 Vacuum Oil	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	
200 Rlyn Shoe	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
2000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
50 Col Pow pf	32	32	32	
100 Easting S	10	10	10	
2000 Lehigh Valley	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
200 Hartman Corp w	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	
200 Int Concrete Ind	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
2000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
200 pf	91	91	91	
INDEPENDENT OILS				
80 Arkansas Nat Gas	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
2000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
80 Cit Svc	130	129	129	
200 pf	12	12	12	
2000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
80 Cit Svc	79	79	79	
1000 pf	70	70	70	
1000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
100 Mountain Prod	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
100 Mutual Oil ctf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	
1000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
100 Pennok Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
200 Royal Can	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	
1000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
100 Salt Creek Cons	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
2200 Wilcox Oil	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
13100 Gulf State Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
MINING				
2000 Cresson Gold	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
600 New Dom	3	3	3	
2000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1000 C & D Pipe & Rad	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1000 C & D Pipe				

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CLEVELAND FLEET WITHDRAWAL MAKES FOR 'BLOCKADE OF GRAIN'

Sixteen Vessels Cease Carrying Canadian Grain—Federal Legislation Said to Be Cause

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 12 (Special)—Arguing the possibility of congestion of Western Canadian wheat at Port William, Ont., the Cleveland Cliffs fleet of 16 ships has been withdrawn from the Canadian grain-carrying trade. Winnipeg shipping brokers have confirmed a report to this chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, before leaving for Port William. "I had the assurance that 44 United States vessels would compete in the Canadian grain trade this season, and this number included the Cleveland Cliffs boats. To date 34 United States bottoms have loaded up

The Cleveland Cliffs fleet comprised 50 per cent of the United States tonnage expected to load grain at Fort William this fall. Its withdrawal not only increases the danger of a shortage of tonnage for the fall through lack of sufficient bottoms to move it rapidly, but also multiplies the likelihood of exorbitant shipping rates.

"The withdrawal of the Cleveland Cliffs fleet will seriously aggravate the shipping situation in the fall," says my previous estimates," said Leslie Bord.

Decision on the part of Cleveland Cliffs company not to participate further in the Canadian grain-carrying trade follows the return from Europe of W. G. Mathers, who controls the fleet, and the fact that other United States shipowners that to engage in this business under the regulatory act passed by Canadian Parliament last session is prejudicial to their interest. A stiffening in carrying rates in the Fort William to Baginaw area was reported simultaneously with the news of the fleet's withdrawal.

The Ruralist and His Problems

FINLAND, in the same latitude as Alaska, is, by reason of the influence of the Gulf Stream, one of the foremost agricultural regions of Europe, and now that this essentially democratic country has established its independence as a republic, marked agricultural progress may be looked for. The difficulties that have handicapped Europe generally following the war have but slightly affected life in Finland, whose farms and forests supply much of the material for home industries. Industry and agriculture are providing full employment, and the Finnish Chamber of Commerce even reports a labor shortage, while unemployment is one of the most serious problems in some other European countries.

The tremendous forest resources of Finland, and its summer resort attractions to vacationists from southern and central Europe, who know it as a northern Switzerland, and the land of a thousand lakes—it has 35,000 lakes—have generally obscured its agricultural development. Yet Finland, with a population of slightly more than 3,000,000, has 250,000 farms. This despite the fact that only one-twelfth of the land can be employed for agriculture.

Though north Finland lies under the Arctic Circle, where the reindeer is native and the midnight sun is a feature of the brief intense summer which gives way to a winter of almost continuous darkness, the Finnish farmers can grow almost anything that is raised in New England. Corn they cannot make time to share with the soil. But all the common grains mature there, and dairy products make a leading export, next in importance to cereals, songs and stories for the public schools.

In an article in the Alumni Bulletin of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Dean Joseph L. Hills of Vermont State College of Agriculture declares emphatically for a strict requirement of practical farm work for a college degree in agriculture. The subject has come up for debate among the faculty and alumni of the agricultural college in Massachusetts.

A large rural population has not retarded education in Finland. Ambulatory schools, at an early date, brought elementary education to the farming areas. There is not a perceptible illiteracy among the adult population according to official national statistics. Most of the rural population, however, have only an elementary education.

There has been in Poland, as in American and almost all agricultural lands, during the last generation, migration from country to city. In Poland, however, the water power has stimulated industrial development, which has competed with farming for the labor supply. But electrification of the rural districts is retarding this shifting of farm population. In Poland, the abundant water power has stimulated industrial development, which has competed with farming for the labor supply. But electrification of the rural districts is retarding this shifting of farm population. In Poland, the abundant water power has stimulated industrial development, which has competed with farming for the labor supply. But electrification of the rural districts is retarding this shifting of farm population.

In a recent bulletin, the Bank of Finland has the following to say upon the significance of electrification of Finland's countryside in the greatest economic enterprise of recent years in the country districts of Finland. The farmers throughout the country have worked with enormous enthusiasm in order to secure electricity. The result

"The most easily cultivated part of the country in Finland has thus received a practical and cheap power supply, which makes agriculture poorer, easier and less dependent on imports."

AUSTRALIA WHEAT HELMED
Broomhall sacrifices claimed that electrification will, no doubt, be compensated by a considerable decrease in the costs of production. The power supply available will probably also revive the small industries in the regions. This circumstance may to some degree counteract the movement of the rural population into

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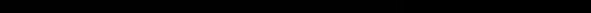
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Evolution and Revolution of the Carl Rosa Opera Company

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LIKE the wardrobes they inherit and the works they perform, peregrinating opera companies in England, if not actually shabby, are often the worse for wear. From time to time most of us, hoping for the best and anticipating the worst, have renewed the adventure of attending one of their performances. The familiar "realistic" stage settings, curiously akin to the art ideals which still linger epitomized, as it were, in theatrical landladies' sitting-rooms; the phenomena of lighting by which day merges into night and back again in a series of bumps; the incredible procession of throaty Fausts, Tannhäusers, Lohengrins, Rudolfs and Pinkertons, "pride in their port, defiance in their eye," the ample Bohemian Girls, Elsas, Elisas, Bettas, Butterflies and Carmens; the chorus wearing strange vestures and still stranger gestures; the queer unexpected orchestral noises; who had not known it all since childhood? Yet, somehow or other, these companies still retain the affection of the provinces, in spite of, gayly-clad and unclad revues which combine ancient humor with up-to-date stage methods.

History of Company
Until Sir Thomas Beecham took his opera company on tour a few years ago the Carl Rosa Company had, without serious challenge, reigned supreme since 1869. To English people it is an institution so rooted that, as with other familiar things, few know its history. This, one might say, really began in New York in 1865 when Carl Rosa (Rose), a German violinist touring in America, married the famous singer, Madame Parepa. His wife's success on the stage led Rosa to organize the opera company which was destined to play an important part in the English musical life of the seventies, eighties and nineties.

To London and the provinces this company gave for the first time in England, or for the first time in English, such works as "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," "Aida," "Carmen," "Mignon," "La Bohème," "Hansel and Gretel," "André Chénier" and Mozart's early opera, "Bastien and Bastienne." It produced during the same period native operas by Stanford, Mackenzie, Goring Thomas, Cowen and MacCunn; works in which, as Marie Antoinette's milliner said, "there is nothing new except what is forgotten." They are now completely forgotten but it is doubtful whether the present generation would find them new.

For many years, however, the Carl Rosa has not appealed to those cultivated audiences which formerly were its chief support. Handicapped, in an artistic sense, by the over-hardening crust of its own traditions, it forsook the intelligentsia for the unintelligentsia and limited its activities to giving "popular operas in ultra-popular style." The company has just been sold to Mr. H. B. Phillips, who in a long conversation with the writer discussed the whole problem of touring opera and the plans he has formed for the future.

Mr. Phillips' Policy
Mr. Phillips has had considerable experience in opera-direction. He was associated with the Quinlan and Beecham enterprises and owned the Harrison-Frewin Company, which later was absorbed by Carl Rosa. "Now," he remarked, "I have bought myself back again."

Asked about his policy Mr. Phillips said, "I am out to popularize opera with the man in the street, who in the provinces gets little chance of understanding it. The man of Ireland—I am Irish—is doing things tomorrow; the man of touring opera is doing things yesterday—I mean the tradition, the old-fashioned staging, the inarticulate diction and absurd translations, the conventionalized acting, the lack of cohesion caused by 'cutting'—even characters are cut to save expense—the impossible lighting and indifferent orchestral playing. The ordinary citizen may understand drama and even revues—they are, so to speak, brought to him—but before he can get to an operatic work itself he has to brave all the obstacles I have mentioned."

"Apropos of clear diction—to which, personally, I attach the greatest value—a well-known English tenor came to me the other day and offered to sing 'Rudolph' in 'La Bohème.' I gladly accepted and said, 'Of course, you'll sing in English.' To my astonishment he replied: 'I can't, I only know it in Italian—but that will be all right, the audience never hear the words and they won't know what I am singing in.' Can you blame the 'T. B. M. (tired business man)' if he goes to sleep or goes out? That is not the way to persuade the man in the street to become a man in the theater."

As a first aid to his audiences, Mr. Phillips has arranged for the sale of

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a condensed version of every libretto. This brochure, he said, was eagerly bought.
A long step in the revolution of the Carl Rosa has been taken by the engagement of Mr. William T. Wilson as producer. His work in the spectacular and very successful "Decameron Nights" will be remembered by the many thousands of Londoners who went to Drury Lane. Like Gordon Craig, Mr. Phillips believes that it is disastrous in the theater to have seven directors instead of one, and quoted the Exmoor parson who declared that the ark would never have been built if Noah had called in a committee. Mr. Wilson, therefore, will exercise autocratic control of the stage. He is exchanging the old clothes of opera for new by inventing and designing new scenery, costumes, and lighting, and will deal ruthlessly with those ancient conventions of operatic acting which share their relationship to art with the "physical jerks" of the drill sergeant. Even operatic twilights and dawns will not be permitted their former idiosyncrasies, as the company is to carry its own lighting plant with "dimmers"—possessed by few provincial theaters—complete. A "panorama" cloth and interchangeable scenery will abolish half the railway baggage which, with a hundred artists, is no small item of expense.

In discussing English opera Mr. Phillips said: "I am in the near future producing three native works. 'Bubbles,' by Herbert Bath, one of our conductors, will be given for the first time at Dublin early in November. This is a short opera—already known among the company," he remarked gravely, "as Bath-Bubbles. It takes 40 minutes, and is founded on Lady Gregory's delightful and popular play, 'Spreading the News.' The other works are 'The Three Musketeers,' by Ladjore de Lara, and 'Pierrot and Pierrette,' by Holbrook. Another novelty is, if I may put it so, an old one. I am endeavoring to restore to its former importance—perhaps with an eye on the box office—one of the most neglected features of opera, the ballet. We now give the 'Faust' ballet in its entirety, and also that of 'Carmen' and 'Samson and Delilah.' This policy has already achieved great success."

To the question, "Can opera be made to pay?" Mr. Phillips replied, "It is paying. If one offers a really good ensemble and refuses to give stars' big salaries at the expense of

Popularity and Permanence as Seen by Mr. Lhevinne

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

JOSEF LHEVINNE, the pianist, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he believed that the modern movement in music was producing a good many searchers for a new method of expression. He expressed doubt, however, whether it had yet produced a master. Further, by way of giving his views, Mr. Lhevinne said:

"The genius, to my mind, is the man who gathers up all the lines of thought that other men have been laying, and works them into something conclusive and something representative of his day. He converts many experiments into a complete achievement. At all periods, there are distinguished writers of music, but only now and then is there a composer whose efforts remain. It is a question whether those we are at present applauding will be known a few years hence."

"As things stand, the great composers for the piano are Bach, Beethoven and Chopin, but I am not sure that even they will permanently endure. The music of Haydn and Mozart has become too simple for us. Mozart, as Rubinstein said, is all sunshine and no storm. Now I am not sure but that with time even Bach, Beethoven and Chopin may decline in influence. I am not sure but that the 12-note scale in which the fugues of Bach, the sonatas of Beethoven, and the nocturnes of Chopin are written will seem childish a few generations hence."

The Quarter-Tone Scale
"People in the future may, for all I can tell, want a scale of quarter tones. As a matter of fact that sort of scale exists in Oriental countries and contains music of extraordinary appeal. I remember hearing persons in the Caucasus sing in it melodies which impressed me profoundly. I could distinguish the fine divisions of sound, though I could not reproduce them on the piano."

"I said I thought the world might

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the smaller artists. Opera need not spell bankruptcy."

"Yes," he continued, "I am only running one company. With two, I have found that theater managers and the public are always firmly convinced that the better is elsewhere. It is like the hotels of . . . in the South of Ireland. Staying at either, one regrets not being at the other."

By the end of the present tour the revolution of the Carl Rosa will, it is hoped, be largely a fait accompli. Leaving the theater, the writer recalled the aphorism of another Phillips—Wendell—who said in 1852: "Revolutions are not made; they come." In the world of opera, like many of its patrons, they seem to make a habit of coming late.



Josef Lhevinne

by and by ask for a more complicated system than that of semi-tones, which is used in the piano. If it does, then the piano as an instrument must disappear from use, and just as we have adapted the old clavichord music of Bach to the piano, so those who come after us will adapt our piano music, I imagine, to their instruments. They will arrange music of Debussy. If it still survives, in their scheme of sonorities."

"There seem to be times, before a genius writes and after he has gone, when composers of no particular significance hold sway. Such composers write music that is popularly demanded. They are your Kalkbrenners and your Clementis, who invent pieces that test virtuosity and brilliance. They are succeeded by Beethoven or a Mendelssohn; and after a musical fashion, you have a feast again. It is hard to realize that Mendelssohn should have felt impelled to put the word 'serious' to a set of variations. He obviously did so because so much music of a cheap sort was written and applauded everywhere about him. He thought he needed to use the designation, to show that he was aiming higher than his contemporaries. I said that Mozart was all sunshine; after him came the tempestuous Beethoven. At the same time, too, they wanted the human voice of a Schubert to tell them that not all expression is Olympian but that some of it is earthly. Schubert bade people to come down out of the clouds with their fancy and find paradise on the ground."

"Beethoven was at first recognized by only a small circle of friends and admirers, as I understand the matter, and not by the public. There were few who realized his greatness. But whether he had immediate recognition or not, there is no doubt of his success as a pianist."

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A Glance Over the Summer Season in Germany

By PAUL SCHWERS

IF ANYBODY were to judge the present state of affairs in Germany by the overflow of musical life as it presented itself in more or less festive garb throughout all parts of the country during the last summer, he would probably come to the conclusion that cares and troubles are practically things unknown in this remarkable land—nay, that we are, in fact, reveling in life's pleasures.

Were it so! The typical German (I am speaking of the educated classes) is a strange being, endowed, as it were, with an odd spirit of contraries. I can well understand that foreigners are not able easily to unravel this secret of the German spirit, and are, consequently, inclined to put into question most things a German says and does. But we know from experience that this is one of the peculiarities of the German race. The greater their distress, from either a political or an economic point of view, the more intense is their desire to turn away from the tribulations of this life, and to seek comfort in art and similar diversions of a nobler kind. Turning aside thus from the noisy world without, they regain strength for taking up the contest in life with renewed energy.

This has always been the case in times of seeming decline in the history of the German people. Their utter collapse after the devastations of the Thirty Years' War produced a revival of the sublimity and range of a Bach and a Handel, whilst, under the iron rod of Napoleon, such men as Goethe and Beethoven went forth as sowers, casting wheat into the furrows of the German soil.

Sacrifices for Music
We can witness much the same thing today. The better part of the population is beginning to turn away from the painful impressions that present themselves at every turn, and the longing for music, above all, as a deliverance from many an evil, is a distinctly noticeable fact. For the sake of music considerable financial sacrifices have been made on the part of individuals.

In Rhineland and in the Ruhr districts of Westphalia, musically the most enterprising communities in Germany, the chords of the lyre were dashed into silence in the face of so much affliction. Various performances planned on a grand scale for the spring and summer were, on that account, renounced. A Bach was the case at Bochum, where they can boast of a high pitch of musical activity, and also in Düsseldorf, the old center of music. Only at Cologne, where a milder breeze stirs under the British flag, did a chamber music festival take place.

Classics as well as the latest futurists obtained a hearing in the old palace of Brühl. The Brühler Schlossquartett, Cologne; the Havemann Quartet, Berlin; the Dresdener String Quartet, and a chamber orchestra under the leadership of Hermann Wehler, the conductor of the Cologne Opera; General-Musikdirektor Dr. Peter Raabe, Aachen, and Paul Schönpflug, Pilsen, gave fine proofs of superior musicianship. Heinrich Lemacher's string sextet, full sounding and melodious, was much appreciated, while five decidedly expressive quartet movements from the pen of the Viennese, Anton von Weber, a Schönberg student, fell rather flat. Felix Petryček and Philip Yarnack met with more interest, as did also Hans Pfitzner and Ludwig Thullie, with works of more intrinsic value. The rest of the program consisted of works by Max Reger, Anton Bruckner, whose string quartet (the only one he wrote) was played, and various compositions from an earlier epoch. Thus this festival afforded a well-arranged survey of different periods of chamber music.

Why Beethoven Lives
"That is forgotten now, and all we think of is Beethoven's compositions. They do not grow old-fashioned; and they owe their permanence, I suppose, first, to the feeling that pervades them and then to the intellectual and philosophical quality that inheres in them."

"To say a word about Brahms, it seems strange to me that his greatness should have escaped the discernment of a musician like Rubinstein. Brahms said nothing that Rubinstein could sympathetically respond to. In Rubinstein's view, things ended with Chopin. To him, there was nothing even in Liszt or Wagner that could rival Brahms today is appreciated by all serious persons and is regarded as the composer nearest to Beethoven. The explanation seems to be, again, that of intellectualty. For Brahms is another composer of the philosophical type. Before you find the beauty in his music, you are obliged to think."

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FEB. 5, 1923, PLAZA
Benefit for MacDowell Colony, Washington Heights Musical Club.
FEB. 16, 1923, PLAZA
Children's Program for Junior Recital, Washington Heights Musical Club.
MARCH 20, 1923, ARLIAN HALL
Assisting artist, Organist's Open Recital, Washington Heights Musical Club.

affording the necessary compensation in respect of intensity of conception and genuine musical qualities.

A comprehensive survey of the doings of our contemporaries was given at Frankfurt am Main. In a series of seven chamber music concerts and matinees which, for the most part, took place in the old Coronation Hall of the historic "Römer," we were made acquainted with a profusion of modern and partly very problematic music. It was, no doubt, too much of a good, not to say a bad, thing, but on the whole the experiments were instructive and in the end, not without gain. Frankfurt having played once more that it may claim to be looked upon as being the chief promoter of the modern school of music in Germany.

Hermann Scherchen, the youthful leader of the celebrated Museum Concerts, displays much vigor, and it is chiefly due to him that the extremely liberal, not to say experimental, character of musical life in Frankfurt has of late become more and more noticeable. Mr. Scherchen will do well not to go too far in this direction, for, speaking generally, the public of Frankfurt are by no means such a radically inclined set. Precaution, therefore, with regard to the latest productions is a thing we would advocate most urgently, as there is no denying that much chaff remains to be sifted from the wheat.

New Music Week
The New Music Week was intended to give a display of the very pick of contemporary music, but the difficulty of filling seven programs with compositions of first rate quality soon became painfully apparent. Some judicious cuts would, most certainly, have proved advantageous. It would take too long to go into details, so I will restrict myself to remarking that Ernst Krenek's concerto grosso, Philip Yarnack's and Edward Erdmann's solo violin sonatas, Paul Hindemith's "Miniature Chamber Music" for five wind instruments, his "Songs to St. Mary," and Ernst Joch's chamber symphony for 14 solo instruments were the works that made the strongest impression.

Schönberg's song cycle from Stephan George's "Book of the Hanging Gardens" contains fine passages, as does the "Musik für Seven-String Instruments" by Rudolf Sjöghen, who did in the war, leaving us to explore the loss of a promising young composer. Stravinski's "Tale of a Soldier," a kind of cabaret sketch of a rather vague, but not uninteresting character, turned out to be a queer medley, and somewhat misfired its mark.

A festival at Donaueschingen, a remote little Black Forest town, was also devoted to "New Art." It is now the third year in succession that Prince zu Fürstentum, an enthusiastic patron of music, has defrayed the expenses of a chamber music festival, organized by a committee of distinguished artists, under his accomplished conductor, Heinrich Burkard. Owing to their intimate and hospitable character, these gatherings are much in favor in leading musical circles. Here again it was Yarnack whose composition, a string quartet, was especially worthy of notice. Next to this we would mention Friedrich Hoff's quintet, which gives cheering proofs of musical workmanship, and also Frank Wohlfahrt's string quartet. Alois Haba is grappling with the problem of musical occupation of a more intimate character no doubt plays a prominent part as well. Our younger generation in particular is getting tired of the lustre and glare of orchestral tints. They preach moderation and abstinence, without, however,

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lem of quarter tones, which he does not seem likely to solve, in spite of his dogged perseverance. His quartet is a mere experiment, and it looks as if the composer would run the risk of sacrificing his vigorous talent if he persists in such fruitless endeavors much longer. Compositions by Fidelio Finke and Bruno Stürmer's string quartet proved to be atonal speculations that need not be discussed.

Salzburg Festival
At Salzburg we had a festival inaugurated by the International Society for Contemporary Music. It is no doubt a very welcome idea that nations, separated by political antagonism, should set aside all animosity when called upon to join hands for the purpose of promoting art. But it is evidently not an easy matter to put this theory into practice without friction. Mr. Edward Dent's words to that effect were well meant and to the point, but they failed to meet with unanimous assent. It is a difficult thing to reconcile conflicting opinions and to gather dissenting spirits around one flag, be it "merely" that of art. Economic difficulties, moreover, are at present, so great, that the original idea of holding annual meetings on a grand scale is not likely to be realized. Nevertheless, the idea has been launched, the different national groups are working with a will, and the Germans have doubtless been taking much pains in this direction during the last winter.

At Salzburg, however, they and their Austrian brothers did not exactly appear to advantage. Hindemith, the acknowledged protagonist of modern music in Germany, is no doubt a man of exceptional talent, but his clarinet quartet appears to be worked out rather negligently and does not compare with his former compositions. Nor can Ernst Krenek's new string quartet be classed as an altogether successful achievement, although a certain brilliant vitality gives fair promise for the future. Alway Berg and Paul Pisk were not particularly convincing as representatives of the Schönberg school, whereas Bela Bartók's cello sonata made a very strong impression.

The English and American group was well represented by Bliss, Whitborne, Walton and Lord Berners. Bliss is unquestionably the most talented of the four, and Whitborne's pianoforte pieces are certainly no without merit. Walton's string quartet is skillfully worked out, but rather anemic, and Lord Berners' "Grotesque Waltzes" might be witty if they contained more musical substance. Darius Milhaud, with a cleverly written quartet, and Honegger, with an interesting viola sonata, were the most conspicuous of the French group.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Poet and Vortigern, and the Cat

THE Dramatist having sent me a book which he had promised when he left for the capital of the Hoosier State and his own library, I was fully occupied with it, sitting under the starlight, when the Poet, panting, with a self in a chair, came in and threw himself into a chair. As throwing one's self into a chair is not only against one's ethics but hazardous as well, I looked at him a little severely. "Two fights are bad enough," he managed to say, "but three—" he stopped faking while he hunted a pillow, and in this merciful interval I managed to ask, "Did you ever hear of Vortigern?"

He turned so suddenly that he dropped the pillow and it fell on Pekoe, the yellow, bottled cat with eyes the color of his fur, who had come in over the gutters and the fire-escape to spend the evening. "Did I ever hear of Vortigern? Did I ever go to school? Did I ever study English history?" Retrieving the pillow and placing it against his shoulder blades he went on, reproach in his tones, as well as a mild scold for anyone so ignorant. "Know then that he was King of Briton for nearly twenty years, 448 to 464, and then he abdicated under pressure, and went on with his kinging from 468 to 481. Now wait," he urged as I stirred a little restively. "He first figures in history for his treachery to the family of his predecessor, and his reign was made conspicuous by misfortunes to his country. He does not seem to have been noted for brilliancy, unless keeping his throne for so long can be called by that overworked word. He was a local king around the south of Herefordshire and the contiguous parts of Wales, but eventually was elected King by the Britons. He brought in the Saxons, too," ended the Poet vaguely, and leaning over the arm of his chair patted the impatient Pekoe.

I took this opportunity to say, "I know all that. I was asking you if you ever heard of Vortigern, the Shakespearean forgery." "Oh, that!" he exclaimed in a tone that embraced all knowledge of it and a vigorous contempt besides; after which he settled himself comfortably and said, "No, never."

"It was written by William Henry Ireland, who was under twenty at the time and had already forged a good many documents which fooled the learned men of his time, even Boswell kissing the supposed relics of Shakespeare, on his knees." "I say—" protested the Poet, but after an interval in which he cogitated the veracity of all this, he burst into a listening attitude and cried, "On with the discourse."

"His father, Samuel Ireland, was an

engraver who had begun life as a weaver. He was an author, too, and dealt in old books and curios. He had a habit of reading curious books to his son, and when he went to Stratford-on-Avon about 1794 he took the boy with him. Whether this atmosphere gave the young man the idea of imitating the bard or not, or the fact that the man who had forced the will of Shakespeare's father told his story to the elder Ireland, and so planned

rather irrelevantly, "afterwards" confessed the fraud, and in 1805 published a lengthy and true account of the forging of the manuscript, thus entirely relieving his father of any share of the blame. The young man was a failure after this, though he wrote some novels which had no value.

"Another play bound with this one is 'Henry the Second, an Historical Drama,' supposed to be written by the Author of Vortigern, and the first act is set in the English camp. The characters include King Henry, his three

Emulation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

The sun goes forth through rainbow showers
To gather all of Heaven's flowers;
It binds them with a lovely web,
And blends them in the sky's blue gleam.

Here on the freshened earth I too,
Will gather buds of every hue,
And place them in a bright blue bowl
To feed a color-famished soul.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

novel idea. From the center of the garland which hung his street he suspended a basket of flowers upon which was poised a giant butterfly of silk, in batik coloring. A little lady who sold wool to the knitters of Briceux had made her festoons of the bright colored skeins which were her wares. Not to be outdone in originality and suitability, the pastry baker made his festoons of egg shells, colored as for Easter and blown hollow. Two chains of these fragile ovals of color joined his shop with the bicycle dealer's across the way.

"Like a Tree Planted by the Rivers of Water"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most perfect character sketches ever written is given in the first psalm. It is that of one whose name, nationality, creed, and social position are not mentioned. He is neither a hermit nor a nonentity, but an honorable and prosperous citizen of the world. He is called "blessed," because of the things he does, and because of the things he does not do. He does not walk "in the counsel of the ungodly," stand "in the way of sinners," or sit "in the seat of the scornful." He delights chiefly in one thing—"the law of the Lord"; and as everything he does is in accordance with this law, he is in consequence orderly, systematic, and law-abiding. He likes the company of the good, for he belongs to "the congregation of the righteous"; and he is prosperous and happy. Only one thing counts with this single-hearted character—the pursuit of righteousness. For that reason his whole story may be told in a few words: he is "like a tree planted by the rivers of water," always true to type, and the type that of the righteous.

Now the tree to which he is likened is not some rare kind, but one from among the many familiar varieties growing along any river bank, sending out its roots to draw moisture and substance from below, and to form in the earth a strong foundation for its spreading branches above. Each year, as its leaves and its fruit multiply, it adds to its strength. It retains only what it needs for its own growth. All else is given out to the world; and everything it gives enables it to become a finer, stronger, and more useful tree. Its "seed is in itself"; and it bestows its fruit upon all. If it be a walnut tree, it does not waste time and energy in trying to become an oak or an apple tree, or some other variety; neither does it poison its life forces with envy and jealousy because the pine tree by its side is green and fragrant through the winter months, while its own branches are leafless and bare. It simply lives its own life, finding in its surroundings all that it needs to make good walnuts. Its myriad leaves draw in the sunshine, releasing, perhaps, some of the moisture they have de-

rived from the living waters below, thus making the air more pleasing. Birds build their nests in its branches, and animals and men seek its cooling shade. It continually gives living inspirations in the form of fresh seeds, to be carried to other fertile soils. Can one do better than be "like a tree planted by the rivers of water"—true to type, to the law of his nature, to the perfect pattern of divine Mind one should reflect?

Two kinds of men are contrasted in this psalm—the righteous and the ungodly or sinner, the real man and his counterfeit. What is the type of each? According to a dictionary, a type is "the ideal representative of a species or group, combining their essential characteristics." The type of the righteous is described in Ephesians as being "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) Mrs. Eddy defines the word "Christ" thus: "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." If, then, the righteous be true to the Christ-type, he is continually manifesting the Christ-nature; and, like the tree, he brings forth good fruit and disperses it in abundance to others. This Christlikeness also destroys the illusion that there is another type called "sinner," of an "ungodly" nature, known as "incarnate error"; for this so-called type is a counterfeit and cannot stand in the day of judgment with the real man, but is like chaff, having no seed within itself by which to propagate its kind. When the winds of Spirit blow it away, it is gone forever.

If the righteous complete his work, he will loosen himself from all his material entanglements, and live in Spirit, reflecting the character of the perfect man, the Christ-idea. His fitting earthly record, then, may well be "the Hebrew figure of a tree," of which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Poems, p. 20):

"Faithful and patient be my life as a tree;
As strong to wrestle with the storms of time;
As deeply rooted in a soil of love;
As grandly rising to the heavens above."



On the Edge of an Oasis

the seed which was to germinate into this most famous deception is not known, but late in this same year began the series of forgeries.

"In March, 1795, he gave his credulous father the manuscript of 'Vortigern,' Sheridan of Drury Lane Theatre and Harris of Covent Garden each wanted it for production. Sheridan succeeded in securing it, and after a period in which it was bitterly assailed by press and public it was staged and given one performance. Though James Henry Pye, the poet laureate, as well as many others believed implicitly in these various forgeries, yet, in a prologue intended to be spoken by Vortigern, Pye fairly quivers with doubt. I thumbed the book to the page I wanted. 'Being confronted with the populace of London, weakened the belief upheld by the learned men of the country, or why does he say,

"By its own merit be our drama tried,
Forget the prejudice of rigid art,
To read the code of nature in the heart;
Consult her laws, from partial favor free,
And give as they decide your just decree."

"In other words, the poet laureate stops telling the people, and begins to ask them. And so with Sir James Bland Burgess and the prologue to be spoken by Mr. Whitfield.

"It claims respect since Shakespeare's name it bears;
That name, the source of wonder, and delight,
To a fair hearing has at least a right.
We ask no more—with you the judgment lies;
No forgeries escape your piercing eyes."

"Between press and public the positiveness of both these gentlemen is slightly tempered by doubt. The laughter of the audience started rather early in the performance and continued to the end, the acting of the chief performer, Kemble, I think, but am not sure, turning the part into a mild burlesque. This volume I have here, which the Dramatist sent me, contains the play bound with several others which are not at all uninteresting. "Vortigern first," sighed the somnolent one. So I read, "Vortigern, an Historical Tragedy in Five Acts (and written in here is the explanation that the play is by S. W. Henry) Represented at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, On Saturday, April 2, 1796. London: Printed for J. Barker, Dramatic Repertory, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, 1798." The preface says—"and think of it with its and it's all alike—It is now three years since the Play, which the following sheets present to the Public, was represented at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The fate which it underwent, and the decision of the audience, are well known. No man who recollects what was said and written in the public prints concerning this piece, on the eve of its representation, and the ludicrous manner in which the principal character was sustained, can deny, that the Editor has a right to complain of the most illiberal and injurious treatment. Every undue fraternalism was referred to within doors and without, to prejudice the public mind. As to the merits or demerits of the play now before the public, the Editor does not in the smallest degree consider himself responsible anywhere, or in any way. "The author of this," I went on

sons, Thomas à Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and William of Scotland."

"Just here the gas flickered to the merest pin point of light, and I put down the book. Glancing at the Poet I realized that he was asleep, evidently had been asleep for a long time past, so profound was his slumber. Chagrined that all this knowledge had been wasted on the air I was just about to wake him when Pekoe caught the fringe of a table cover and, swinging like a leaf in the wind, brought it and the many things upon it to the floor. The Poet waked with a start. A start—too mild a word, for he came right out of his chair. Pekoe disappeared out of the window. But the poet ambled for the door in his own inimitable way, only pausing long enough to say that, as between words which flowed on endlessly and a gambling cat there is not much choice.

R. L. A.

Point of View

Among birds the Phoenix, among fishes the Leviathan, holds the chiefest place; Cleaving the crimson clouds, the phoenix soars above, far into the realms of space; But the grandeur of heaven and earth is as naught to the hedge-sparrow race.

And the leviathan rises in one ocean to go to rest in a second, While the depth of a puddle by a humble minnow as the depth of the sea is reckoned.

—Sung Yu (Fourth Century), translated by Herbert A. Giles.

October's World

The river lays its tarnished silver across the scene of October's world. The day, rose-flushed and fragrant with the tang of weed and thicket, seems to pause and listen earnestly for the coming of the frost king as he rides.

For Nature's color-palette is not complete until his frosty hand is laid upon leaf and branch and berry. Not until then does the harvest of nuts shower crisply upon the fallen leafage beneath the trees, and apple-cheeked children and their eager care-free elders come with basket and bag to gather a goodly store that shall delight many a frosty hour in mid-winter.

The lyric voice of Summer has long since hushed and the north wind has already struck tentative chords on its lyre at early dawning or chilling twilight. Candle-lighting time seems to come unannounced, at a common hour, and the candles shine forth brightly unscreened by vine or tree top. The road is hard and glassy beneath a clear, cold moon that has forgotten its soft June-time glimmer.

Whistles ride the air as if coming miles, round, full and mellow of sound. The enterprising cricket has left the hedgerow and yodels cheerfully within the cottage walls, while his brother and sister, the locust and katydid, are heard no more. Homing hearts are busy making cosy and comfortable the hearthstone for the long winter evenings when the family circle shall come together in a contented and happy communion against which not all the prodigal charms of Summer can weigh.

EMBEDDED in the sun-scorched leagues of rock and sand which form the Sahara lie small groups of fertile, populated "islands," each marking the presence of water. Seen from a distance, such an oasis appears as a dark green line—a tiny stain upon the general desert hue, ochreous, fawn, cream or it may be pink. The cavalcade glides slowly, slowly onwards, wrapped in the immeasurable sunlight, and the time seems long indeed ere it reaches haven where the outermost date palms stand in solemn dignity, their slowly waving fronds casting fantastic shadows on the hot dust at their feet. Then a path is seen leading, between walled forests of these great trees and through streets of crumbling earthen houses, to the village market place, where man and beast find rest at the fondouk.

Water, the date palm and unwearied industry make the oasis. The first is treasured beyond price and turned to the fullest account. Whether it be flowing or raised from a well by constant labor, the precious stream is distributed through a network of channels to the palm grounds and gardens and minutely regulated so that each plot shall receive its share. Showers of rain may occasionally fall, but it is on the ground water alone that the villagers rely. With its aid they can raise a certain variety of crops: the slender ranks of palm trees are reared in spring by the thrilling green of young wheat and barley and by rosy clouds of almond blossom.

The date palm, however, that grows "with its feet in water and its head in fire," as the Arabs say, is undisciplined queen of the oasis—the chief source of food, the unit of wealth and the mainspring of trade. Dates are heaped in the market places and carried far and wide by the camel pack-trains. They are every man's bread. The whole tree is made to serve some purpose. From the elastic fronds the villagers make themselves baskets and many other things, from the fiber of the bark they fashion mats and ropes, and the stout trunks are their sole building timber.

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The Fête at Briceux

The entrance to the little town of Briceux bore a banner of welcome—

"Soyez le bienvenue—Briceux"

It was the day of the Comice Agricole, a fête which is held once every ten years.

The inhabitants had adorned their toy-like city with pine trees, so that every one of its winding streets had its double line of fragrant verdure. From window to window of the little white stone houses hung garlands, and across the narrow streets hung festoons of pine branches.

My first impression was that of a singular harmony in the decoration, both in the design and in the soft colors which adorned the greenery; my second impression was that of the great variety in the individual decorations. For each resident of Briceux had carried out his own ideas in the decoration of his home. The village tailor, apparently an artist of the brush as well as of the scissors, executed a shield bearing his distinctive coat of arms, the scissors and spool of thread. His bolts of cloth in the window were gracefully adorned with sprays of wisteria blossom, a motive which he carried out in the festoons which hung the street in front of his shop. The cleaner and dyer of the town, a wizard of color, had a

So it went. The decoration which won the prize, however, was a masterpiece of ingenuity. The city well-fare bureau suspended from its green festoons a small balloon in which rode three doll babies. From their outstretched hands hung a card which voiced their appeal: "We need light and air; help us."

The most elaborate decorations were reserved for the city square, in front of the Mayor's office. In the center was a band stand, a bower of foliage and flowers, and all about were the agricultural displays which were in fact the motive of the fête. Farm products and stock were here displayed and awarded prizes. Monsieur le Maire, a round little man, wearing a garb of the national color, made the rounds and bowed to his people graciously, returning to the elevation of the porch of the city hall, where he awaited the arrival of the distinguished guests.

By noon, the town was crowded with visitors. They drove up in scores in their two-wheeled carts, sturdy farmer folk, descendants of generations of peasants. They came always in family groups, father in his best Sunday clothes, mother wearing the stiff black dress and white embroidered peasant bonnet of the region, daughter dressed in a mild imitation of the style of Paris, and little boys and girls scrubbed and brushed until they shone. Young men were few—the war.

To look at the fine, wrinkled and bronzed face of a grandmother, like an old portrait, with her dainty white cap of exquisite lace and embroidery; to look at her husband, in his blue smock and wooden galoshes, you would think that they have lived remote from modern society. But in this town were lodged hundreds of Americans, and many of these aged people gave their sons for their country. The young fathers, with their babies on their arms, were not long ago the police who held the defenses of their land.

Serious folk, yet not without their share of Gallic gaiety. There were many happy encounters of friends upon the place de la ville as they went about visiting the exhibits. There were meetings, too, at the cafés, and laughter. The center of interest in the square was a display of American agricultural machinery, the wonder of the village. A sign told that the machine was made in "Milwaukee." Here also is exhibited an automobile, made by the wagon manufacturer. But the new models of two-wheel carts interested the farmers more than the automobile; as yet, they do not dream of owning cars. I doubt, indeed, if they have any desire for motor transportation. They are not in a hurry to go from one place to another; why change?

Automobiles are for prominent officials like Monsieur le Prefect, for instance. Much excitement. The tooting of an automobile horn. It is indeed he—the prefect of Lorraine. He drives up to the steps of the city hall in his machine and stops. He descends, a tall man in a black uniform. Applause and cheers. A great day for Briceux.

In honor of the distinguished guest, the farmers of the village draw up in military formation. A king could not ask a grander ceremony. The farmers in the little towns have the most

gorgeous uniforms; if one did not know their purpose, one would think France a militaristic country indeed, for each one looks at least a general. Brass helmets, plumed, gleaming in the sun; brass buttons; the effect is too dazzling to determine the details. Monsieur le Prefect passes in review of the farmers. He returns to the veranda of the city hall. As he passes the last of the noble farmers and ascends the steps, the band of Briceux breaks forth into the "Marseillaise." And thus begins the event of the day, the contest of all the rival musical organizations of the cantonment.

I cannot say how long the contest lasted. I heard five bands, one after another, give each its musical program. When I left the sixth was playing. I shall carry with me, however, a picture of Briceux, a village of green and pastel colors, where a simple country folk celebrates with honest joy its ten-year fête.

Gifts of the River

Beneath Taos mountain
Fleeced and pointed,
Rio Grande
Runs in its groove—
A violet zigzag
Like the shadow of lightning.

To the villages
Cleaving for water.

The flowing sound
Laps the tall air
As a wave, sprayless,
Slides, to fall
In the plaza. Autumn
Thin, tiffed
Like a fish-scale.

Two Indian faces
Turn as a globe turns
Over a mound
Of maroon and blue corn
In the cob, and pumpkins
Delicate as peaches,
And striped squashes
Unstained by frost.

—Glenway Wescott, in Poetry

The Hebrides in Poetry

The Hebrides always tell in poetry: there was a happy false reading of their name: strictly they ought to be "Ebrudes," but "Ebrudes" will not do in poetry, any more than "Ious insula," which is the true Latin for "Isle of Iona," can compete in verse or prose with "Tona."

Milton began in Lycidas:
Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,
Where thro' perhaps under the welm-
ing tide
Vast'et the bottom of the mapstuous
world.

Thomson took it up in the Castle of Indolence, the most purely romantic poem before the Ancient Mariner:

Or as some shepherd of the Hebrides
Isles,
Placed far amid the melancholy main.
—William Paton Ker, in "The Art of Poetry."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923

EDITORIALS

Bankruptcy in Germany

THE one thing which the situation of Germany today suggests to the inquiring and unprejudiced mind is that any effort to be dogmatic on the subject is full of peril and likely to result in error. For example: Senator Couzens, a highly successful business man and a gentleman who has been long enough in public life to have gained some capacity to judge of national conditions, returns from that country with the statement that Germany is bankrupt, and should be put in the hands of a receiver. To one who contemplates the news of financial conditions in Germany and of the state of its people this seems a reasonable conclusion. In an editorial, published Wednesday, the Monitor referred to the German mark as being exchangeable at the rate of 2,000,000,000 to the dollar. The statement was correct when written. It was incorrect when published, because in the few minutes elapsing between the two actions the mark had gone down to 2,500,000,000 to the dollar. In the cable reports in the next day's papers it was quoted at 5,750,000,000 marks to the dollar. By the time these lines reach the eye of the reader there is no telling what may be the exchange value of what Germans call their money. What other conclusion could be reached by the average business man from such a situation than that the Nation was bankrupt?

But let us turn to another phenomenon of the industrial and commercial situation in Germany, as shown by the official statements of German purchases in the United States. In the last eight months, ending with August, Germany bought more cotton in the American market than any other country. The total value of the staple thus purchased amounted to \$72,000,000. What it amounted to in marks we will leave to the professor of higher mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to figure. England, long the great center for cotton manufacture, took 15 per cent less of the American product. In other words, German mills are outdoing English cotton mills in the markets of the world. And again, it appears that the German purchases of copper in the American markets amounted to \$17,000,000; or more than was taken by any other European country. This is clearly indicative of the fact that German manufactures of articles in which copper forms a chief factor are developing at the expense of those of England and France. Just how these purchases in the United States were paid for, at the prohibitive rate of exchange that appears on the surface, the ordinary onlooker cannot determine. To pay reparations obligations in the present state of exchange Germany finds impossible, but to buy raw materials for the support of her manufactures seems to be easy.

Is this another piece of evidence to be added to the already formidable array of facts which lead to the conclusion that the German people are being cruelly exploited for the benefit of their great industrialists? Apparently M. Poincaré looks today upon the great industrial and financial figures of Germany as constituting the real government of the country. Cable dispatches to the Monitor depict him as turning away impatiently from any further negotiations or even conversations with the German political chiefs, and directing his efforts toward a settlement of the complications in the Ruhr, and the differences existing between the two countries, by direct negotiation with Stinnes and the rest of the industrial group. Indeed, he has made a formal announcement that satisfactory direct agreements had been made with two of the Ruhr groups, and that further progress along the same line is to be expected, despite what might be the antagonistic position of the German Government. Beyond question in assuming this attitude M. Poincaré is representing the French industrial group quite as much as the French Nation, and the world may see before long the fulfillment of the forecast made some months ago, in the columns of this paper, that the differences between France and Germany would be settled first by the combination of their industrialists into one harmonious group. If this is effected, a political rapprochement will undoubtedly speedily follow. Some time there may be made a comprehensive and instructive survey of the way in which politicians and the press follow the desires of the industrial and financial forces in various nations. For the moment it is safe to say that given harmonious business relations between two nations, political relations will speedily be harmonized.

But will this entente, now in a fair way of establishment between the industrialists of the two nations, affect the essential bankruptcy of the German people? To that question none of the observers seem to have addressed their attention. For, while the great figures in industry are extending their operations and using the powers at their command to play the game of self-aggrandizement, now encouraging passive resistance, now abandoning it, as suits their purpose, the German people are suffering in a way that beggars description. When the only money available in a community has become virtually deprived of any purchasing quality whatsoever, people dependent upon its value for obtaining food, clothing, and shelter, are in truth paupers. In a great community, with wide ramifications of industry and with complicated commercial interdependence, there cannot be recourse to barter for the obtaining of necessary supplies. In a rural community the farmer can perhaps exchange his vegetables for needed clothing, but the lawyer, the professor, and above all the person who had laid capital aside against old age, hoping to live upon its income, is left destitute when the money upon which he relies is deprived of purchasing power. In this sense Germany is bankrupt, and perhaps this is not wholly unlike other bankruptcies, in that innocent victims suffer cruelly, while shrewd and conscienceless individuals are profiting enormously.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAUGHERTY'S decision, that national banks are forbidden by law to engage in branch banking, even within the cities in which they are located, has precipitated a controversy that may have far-reaching results. The question of the right of Federal Reserve banks to establish branches is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, which on account of the important issues involved has returned the test suit to the court for further argument. Should the Attorney-General's contention be sustained by the Supreme Court, it is predicted by President Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York City that many banks will withdraw from the Federal Reserve system.

The Branch-Bank Controversy

The American Bankers' Association took action at the recent national convention to ally the opposition to the Federal Reserve banks by suggesting certain amendments to the National Banking Act, and it has been hoped that by making some concessions to the wishes of the large number of banks outside the federal system, the forces working against the successful operation of the law might be weakened. Should the members of the Federal Reserve system divide upon the branch bank issue, it is easy to foresee that the harmonious co-operation of the nonmember banks would be indefinitely delayed.

Under the laws of many states, banks chartered by state laws may establish branches throughout the cities in which their head office is located. In the City of New York, for instance, one state bank has nearly sixty branches, and it is claimed that the privilege of doing business through branch banks gives it a decided advantage over national banks in the same territory. Whether it would be wise to extend this privilege to all banks is a hotly disputed question, that involves the fundamentals of banking theory and practice. The American Bankers' Association has formally declared its opposition to branch banking, but there is a pronounced sentiment in certain banking circles favoring the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act so as to put the national banks on an equal footing with their state competitors. It would be extremely unfortunate if dissension over this issue should weaken the Federal Reserve system before it has been fairly tried for a sufficient period to test its merits.

WHAT Mr. Frederick Peaker, the retiring president of the British Institute of Journalists, said in his address to the institute in Harrogate the other day shows that he is keenly alive to the responsibilities which the members of his profession are under in their relations to the public.

Newspapers and the Public Taste

"Ninety per cent of our young people," he declared, "never get any further education after fourteen years of age than that which they get through reading in newspapers and periodical literature. Whether he is justified in his estimate—for it seems an almost unbelievably large one—is aside from the question; the fact which is incontrovertible is that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the members of the journalistic profession in every nation for the moral life of its citizens in a general sense. As Mr. Peaker added: 'On journalists there depends more in regard to the public taste in reading matter than is generally understood.'"

Mr. Peaker was insistent on the necessity of the press preserving its complete independence and maintaining an unhampered editorial policy. He urged that newspapers will forfeit the influence which they now enjoy and hand it over to the chicanes of political life if they lose their character for honesty of purpose, accuracy of statement, and concern for public morality. And he deplored strongly the present-day tendency of one-man control of a number of newspapers for the purpose of acquiring political influence or of playing up certain political policies. "It is through this sort of thing," he declared, "that the press has lost some of its former power."

The whole address was practically a plea for clean journalism, and as such was worthy of a far larger audience than that before which it was delivered. Mr. Peaker was, of course, primarily addressing the members of the institute, but there is scarcely a journalist in the world who would not profit by such sentiments as these: "We are, after all, public servants in the larger sense, doing the best to keep the public informed, which is our real job. . . . Let us show the world that, as a body, we have no sympathy with the regular provision of a quantity of sordid reading matter every week."

SOMEONE has said that Americans are so busy getting rich, so satisfied in the enjoyment of material comforts, so certain that to them as a nation no great harm can come from the confusions and petty quarrels of other peoples throughout the world, that they have little thought to give to humanity's perplexing problems. Perhaps this is not exactly true. It is more charitable, if not more reasonable, to believe that Americans greatly desire to aid in bringing about a fuller realization of the community of interest which will insure the continued friendly relations of all mankind. Perhaps the great present need is that the way to this accomplishment be shown.

Off one thing there has been offered convincing and irrefutable proof. It is that the great nations of the world today, once militaristic and economically independent, are now peace-seeking and economically interdependent. Advanced means of communication, the necessity of interchange, and the invention of terribly destructive implements of warfare, have made it as necessary for the neighboring nations of the world to compose their differences as for the members of a community

The Day of Opportunity

to act in harmony and with a single purpose. Americans do not arrogate to themselves an unduly important part when they realize that by common consent there has been accorded to them the right and duty to supply the initiative in perfecting this great community plan. Shall it be said of America, to whom has been given the spiritual vision, the moral strength, the material wealth, and the confidence of every friendly nation, without which so great an undertaking is foreordained to failure, that it is too busy with its own affairs, too confident of its own continued prosperity, to take serious thought of its responsibilities?

The need of the hour is for a concrete expression of the known desire of every thoughtful American citizen. Courageous leadership would immediately solidify and make vibrant the demand for co-operation and unity. The people of the United States, it is believed, care not so much for the particular method to be followed as for the expression, practically and effectively, of their demand that wars between nations naturally friendly and interdependent shall cease.

A PAPER written by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, for The Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, is a tremendously convincing brief in support of law enforcement generally, and especially in respect to the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws making its provisions vital and effective.

Prohibition Before the Law

In the writer's view, prohibition, so far as the United States is concerned, is a policy of government, of social order, finally settled. It is, as the lawyers would say, res adjudicata, a matter upon which the decision made is binding and irrevocable except by resort to the very processes employed in establishing it.

Thus the altogether reasonable conclusion is reached that three courses remain open with the law written into the very bedrock of the Constitution. It is made plain that enactment of the prohibition amendment was deliberate and considered. The action was the culmination of a half-century's continuous effort, in which there was at no time lacking alert and powerful opposition. Thus, understood, the amendment is an irrevocably a part of the Constitution as its preamble or its first article. So it is that he sees three courses—first, repeal; second, nullification, and third, enforcement—remaining from which to make a choice.

The writer of the brief admits that he did not, originally, favor the adoption of the amendment, believing the matter one which the states, with the incidental co-operation of the general Government, might best regulate. "But," he says, "the Eighteenth Amendment made prohibition the law of the Nation. . . . We ought to give the experiment a fair trial, for a reasonable length of time."

But it is discovered that sentiment throughout the United States as a whole makes all talk of repeal; at present, futile. So there is being fostered what Professor Frankfurter calls "a diversified school of vehement feeling," teaching disregard of the amendment. Conspicuous in this school he finds Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler arrayed alongside The New York World. He pauses to ask: "How many provisions of the Constitution can be flouted with impunity, without undue stress and strain on popular confidence in the Constitution, upon which the present social structure rests?"

There remains, therefore, the single problem of enforcement. That problem the American people must face courageously and unitedly. It is made plain that the enactment itself comprehends co-operation between the state and national governments in making its terms effective. Complete enforcement, it has been made apparent, can never be realized until this co-operation is vouchsafed. The opportunity of choice as between nullification and enforcement remains to the people. They have made it plain that they will under no circumstances consider repeal. They dare not face the consequences which would inevitably follow nullification. Enforcement, then, is the only solution, and that can be achieved only as individual voters, men and women alike, insist that those to whom the enactment and administration of state and national laws is committed perform their sworn duties fearlessly and conscientiously.

Editorial Notes

DOUBTLESS a large number of other Harvard men would vote in support of the contention of Mr. Delevere King, Harvard graduate and social service worker, that it was a great mistake to allow the University Double Quartet to sing the drinking song, "Johnny Harvard," on the occasion of the Oxford-Harvard debate at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass. The Harvard Crimson, however, to which Mr. King sent a note of disapproval, declares editorially in answer that "a ban now on all such jolly old songs would be much like the absurd ban on the teaching of German in this country during the war." It is respectfully called to the attention of the Crimson that even the vaudeville stages are letting up on the "jolly old songs" making fun of drink and drunkenness, and, with such an example, it hardly behoves a great institution like Harvard to show itself a laggard in the race.

THAT a so-called victory in war does not carry with it the hoped-for consummation of the conversion of the conquered to the point of view of the conquerors is well illustrated in an Associated Press news item published under a Munich date line recently. It concerns a "German Week" which is said to have been arranged by the Bavarian Department of Education "chiefly to exhibit propaganda films designed to prove that Germany was not responsible for the outbreak of the war." Force may crush an opponent, but why should it be expected that it will ever change his convictions?

Men of Clare

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—It was a Tipperary man who told me, "They do be desperate wild children in Clare"; and when a man from Tipperary, of all places, calls some of his fellow countrymen wild, you may be sure "it's desperate wild they are, entirely."

They are children, too, in their rough, simple way, these shambling, dark-haired men who, when I was tramping the roads of Clare, were driving their cattle to the fairs and working late, "saving" the hay before the fine weather broke up. It was difficult to believe, as one trotted among those bare green hills, with their patchwork of little fields, and their fierce stone walls, their scraps of bogland, and those misty mountains lying all around, that the inhabitants of each innocent-eyed cottage were violent politicians. The majority of them are not politicians. And yet, one evening, as I went down to a stream to water the horse, I fell into conversation with two very wild-looking men, and one of the first remarks addressed to me was, "Sure, it's yourself would have been out with the gun in Dublin." But every other man in Clare had not been a gunman, and out of those who were, a very small proportion could have had any real understanding of the cause for which they were supposed to be fighting. The views of the man of Clare were well summarized by a farmer at Lough Graney, "A few for the Free State, and a few for the Republic; but the majority doesn't care at all one way or the other."

I have just been reading Sinn Féin, the organ of de Valera's party, which endeavors to cultivate hatred of England. How does it succeed? In Clare, at any rate, I met no hatred of England or Englishmen. One night, having camped in a field by a roadside, we were approached by a dozen or more shy young men, who wanted to see the "players"! In an hour there were at least thirty of these country lads, talking, laughing, and singing round our tents. Many of them, we discovered, had been but "on the run," and indeed hailed us occasionally with cries of "Up the Republic," followed by shouts of laughter. They stayed until midnight, dancing reels and jigs for our benefit, finally going away at the bidding of one of their number, an ex-British Army boy, and an avowed loyalist!

On these lonely hills, far away from the seat of government in more or less enlightened Dublin, the people are as indifferent to one system of government as another. In the country parts, government means the civic guard on his bicycle, and the collector of rates and taxes. If a river floods, or prices are poor at the fair, the Government ought to have done something about it! But when the outward and visible signs of government were withdrawn—when the roads were no longer policed and the taxes and rates were no longer collected—then one's troubles were ascribed to some mystical being known as the "state of the country," and civic responsibility was gradually pushed into the background, and ultimately forgotten. Lawlessness became the law; revenge was the only form of justice; and the simple men of Clare, and of all the counties of Ireland, became "free." In those days no one was "agin the Government"; there was no Government in authority to be "agin." But now that has changed, or is changing; law and order are returning, and with them has returned the old tradition of being "agin the Government"—this time an Irish Government.

An Irish Government, of the country's own choosing, is at present doing those things which no British Government would have dared to do. President Cosgrave and Kevin O'Higgins, the two leading Free State ministers, are unpopular with the wild men of Clare, because these men know the weaknesses of their own countrymen. They believe the sternest measures are required, and are putting down lawlessness by main force. They say if the country will not come quietly, it must be flogged into keeping the law! The executions, the retaining of the prisoners, the severe punishments for arson and robbery with violence, are acts which caused so many of the poorly educated and simple people of Clare to vote Republican at the elections—not because they believe in a republic, or even understand what it is, but because they do not like the sternness of President Cosgrave's Government. They thought that if they could sufficiently embarrass the Government it would be unable to enforce the collection of its arrears of rent, rates, and taxes. In the sense that the Government understands the necessity for law and order and normal life, its members may be said to be more advanced ethically than the half-educated, almost primitively-minded men of Clare.

These delightful people, dragging a living from their bare hills, cutting turf from the bogs, voted for de Valera mainly because he was the best known of all the candidates who put up for Clare. The majority of the people, according to my experience of them, do not really understand the differences which separate him from the Free Staters. In the eyes of the Clare people he is a virtuous man badly treated—because, so far, he has not committed the indiscretion of governing them, and of giving them those outward signs of ordered government, the tax collector and the policeman. Peace will come to Clare people if it is forced upon them; they will take gradually to obeying the law after a dignified period of "protesting." They will continue to take the side of the unfortunate man whom the law or life has seemed to deal with hardly, for their hearts are made for pity. Politics will affect these people in so far as politics affects prices at the fair. Political sentiment will always affect them. And the men of Clare will still be "desperate wild," simple, suspicious, and the most impulsively hospitable folk in the world. And they will vote against any form of government, having a childish belief that they will always be able to get more out of the next one. V. S. P.

A Loss of Thirteen Good Days.

TO MOST Americans it will mean very little that thirteen good days of twenty-four hours each will be lost at midnight on Oct. 13. "But to many thousands of Eastern Orthodox Christians in the United States," we are told in The Interpreter, "and to more than 100,000,000 of them in the world at large, it will be a momentous event. For, on that occasion, the calendar established by Julius Caesar in 45 B. C. will yield in official surrender to the Gregorian calendar, to which all Western peoples are accustomed."

"According to the Julian calendar, the hour mentioned will not be midnight of Oct. 13. It will be midnight of Sept. 30. In May last, however, it was decreed by a 'Pan-Orthodox Congress,' held in Constantinople by all the Eastern Orthodox national churches, that the faithful who rise from their beds on the morning after shall say: 'This is Oct. 14.' That episode will not only make October the shortest month in history for the millions of men and women who participate—it will put virtually the entire Christian world into chronological step for the first time since the Gregorian calendar was created in 1582."